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# Recalling May 8, 1945: The War in Europe Ended But the Triumph Was Restrained



Jubilant soldiers of the U.S. 7th Army marked victory at the Nuremberg stadium, where Hitler held Nazi rallies.

By Drew Middleton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was a brief ceremony in the industrial school at Reims, and then it was over. General Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme allied commander, presided. With him were General Carl Spaatz, of the Air Force; General Frederick Morgan of the British Army; Admiral Sir Harold Burroughs of the Royal Navy; Air Marshal James Robb of the Royal Air Force; and France's General Francis Suez. The Soviet Union was represented by Major General Ivan Susloparov.

General Alfred Jodi and Admiral Hans George von Friedeburg, the German representatives, were escorted in by two British officers. General Kenneth Strong, Eisenhower's head of intelligence, laid the surrender documents before them. General Smith asked if they were prepared to sign. General Jodi nodded. He and Friedeburg signed, followed by Generals Smith, Susloparov, and Sevez.

"I want to say a word," said General Jodi, straight-backed and impassive. "With this signature the German people and the German armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victor's hands. In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world. In this hour I can only express the hope that the victors will treat them with generosity."

The Germans marched out, and the allied officers shook hands. A few minutes later, Eisenhower dictated a message to the Combined

Chiefs of Staff: "The mission of this Allied force was fulfilled at 0241 local time, May 7, 1945. Hostilities ceased the next day."

Thus the war in Europe concluded on a note of restrained triumph, with satisfaction rather than exultation. Since January, the end had been in sight. Hitler's last great gamble, the Ardennes offensive, which Americans call the

**Hitler was dead. The concentration camps emptied. And yet the joy was bittersweet.**

Battle of the Bulge, had crumpled under an Allied counteroffensive and unremitting attacks by the Allied air forces. The Americans, badly mauled, had reorganized and with the British prepared for the final offensive. All roads now led to Reims.

The Rhine was crossed. The German pocket in the Ruhr fell to the American 1st and 9th Armies. The British and Canadians swept into northern Germany. The 3d Army dashed to Linz in Austria and Pilsen in Czechoslovakia. The 7th Army rumbled to the Austrian frontier.

Old and famous cities fell: Hamburg and Bremen, Frankfurt and Munich. By March, the Germans' front had lost cohesion and tens of thousands of them were taken prisoner. About 80,000 of the enemy were routed by a smaller American armored force in the Saar-Moselle-Rhine triangle. Day after day, Allied bombers

continued methodical attacks on production centers, supply dumps, and communications centers.

As March gave way to April, German resistance in the west dwindled. There were occasional fierce fights in which the Germans, usually troops of the Waffen SS, fought to the last man and bullet. As they advanced, Allied troops entered concentration camps at Dachau and Belsen. Men who had unflinchingly endured D-Day were sickened by what they saw.

To the east, the Germans were better organized and put up a stiffer fight. But from the congratulatory communiques issued by Moscow, it was clear that the Soviet armies were sweeping across Poland and moving into Germany toward Berlin.

By the third week in April, as news of the Soviet advance swept through the German Army, thousands seemed downright eager to surrender and enter the safe haven of Western prisoner of war camps. First in a trickle then in a flood, German civilians and soldiers by the tens of thousands streamed westward away from the advancing Russians.

The surrender at Reims was preceded by what was probably the most effective ultimatum ever issued by Eisenhower. Under guard in Reims, the German delegation asked for another 48 hours. "You tell them that 48 hours from midnight tonight, I will close my lines on the western front so no more Germans can get through," Eisenhower answered. The German delegation knew he meant it and came to the table without further delay.

With so many pieces to pick up, there was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Kohl and Mitterrand To Meet on Alliance

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France, estranged during last week's conference of industrial nations in Bonn, will meet May 28 to discuss the future of their close alliance and possible steps in European cooperation, West German and French officials said Tuesday.

The meeting in West Germany was planned several months ago and the date was fixed during the Bonn conference with a view to consulting before the European Community summit meeting in Milan on June 28 and 29, the officials said.

The atmosphere at the Kohl-Mitterrand meeting is expected to be strained by what a senior French official described as "discrepancies" in Mr. Kohl's behavior during the seven-nation economic summit, which ended Saturday.

"This next bilateral meeting," the official said, "will certainly be influenced by what happened in Bonn, but it is not yet clear what will emerge."

Mr. Mitterrand and his advisers were upset by Mr. Kohl's decision to support President Ronald Reagan's call to summit conference participants to start global trade negotiations in 1986.

Most of the participants supported the U.S. initiative, but

France blocked it on the ground that trade talks should be well prepared first and that fixing a date would contravene an EC decision to prepare for the talks before setting a date.

"It is not the first time Europeans have been divided," said Jacques Attali, Mr. Mitterrand's special adviser, in a radio interview Monday, "and I imagine it is not the last."

The conflict in the West German and EC positions on trade talks was expected to be raised in the meeting between Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand, as well as West German participation in Eureka, a French-led initiative that would establish a European research program in high technology.

Eureka is regarded as an effort to counter the technological challenge posed to Europe by Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, his space defense plan.

At the Bonn conference, Mr. Kohl said that the U.S. project is justified and indicated that West Germany was interested in participating. But he also indicated that Germany might participate in the Eureka project. Research in areas specified by Eureka, such as advanced optic and laser technology, new materials and artificial intelligence, would parallel the U.S. space defense program.

Mr. Mitterrand said that France could not participate in Mr. Reagan's plan "in its present form."

## Reagan Call For Hot Line Will Repeat NATO Offer

BRUSSELS — When President Ronald Reagan calls for a hot line between U.S. and Soviet military headquarters during a speech to the European Parliament on Wednesday he will be "warming up" an existing NATO proposal, alliance diplomats said Tuesday.

The creation of special communications links to reduce the risk of misunderstanding of military activities is one of six confidence-building measures presented by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe.

The measure, formally submitted in a working document to the 35-nation conference by the U.S. ambassador, James Goodby, on Feb. 27, is regarded as the least substantive of the NATO proposals, the diplomats said.

A U.S. official at NATO acknowledged that the president's idea was "the same sort of thing" as was already on the table in Stockholm.

One senior diplomat said that Mr. Reagan might be highlighting this relatively simple proposal now because the United States hoped agreement could be reached in time for the president and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to have something to sign if they meet at the United Nations in September.

**U.S. Wants Allies' Support**  
Earlier, Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported from Madrid:

Discussing the proposals for easing tensions with the Soviet Union, White House officials conceded that they were designed in large part to enhance West European support for Mr. Reagan.

A White House official said, "It's a pitch to the Soviets as well as the Europeans."

Larry Speakes, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, made it clear that, although similar proposals for a military communications link have been offered before, the administration is hopeful that Mr. Gorbachev will seriously consider it.

Mr. Speakes said the military link would avert such serious incidents as the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet jet fighter on Sept. 1, 1983, and the recent killing of Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. by a Soviet sentry in East Germany.

Appearing on CBS television on Monday, Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said the president would propose four specific measures in his Strasbourg speech.

He said these would include seeking agreement on various confidence-building measures, such as having observers at each side's military exercises, working toward an agreement on a proposal for "no first use of force" if it can be expressed in specific terms and setting up better contact between the military through such methods as the direct line between the Pentagon and the Soviet Defense Ministry.

Mr. Speakes also said that Mr. Reagan would again propose an agreement on the "no first use of force" proposal in settling disputes with the Soviet Union.

The administration has already made this proposal contingent on military confidence-building measures to avoid the danger of miscalculation.



Nancy Reagan, after watching a flamenco performance Tuesday at Madrid's Royal Theater, decided to get into the



act. According to Queen Sofia, Mrs. Reagan's one-minute performance showed "great rhythm — fantastic."

## Block Says U.S. May Act On Subsidies

WASHINGTON — The refusal of the French president, François Mitterrand, to set a starting date for global trade talks has brought an indirect threat of trade retaliation from the U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block.

Expressing "deep disappointment and extreme frustration," Mr. Block said Monday that American farmers were upset by European Community production and export subsidies that have tightened competition.

"This is only going to intensify their unhappiness," Mr. Block said in reaction to Mr. Mitterrand's talking at President Ronald Reagan's attempt at last week's economic summit meeting in Bonn to set trade talks early next year.

"I think it's stubbornness, selfishness, political game-playing" on Mr. Mitterrand's part, Mr. Block said.

He raised the possibility of targeted subsidies to compete with the Europeans in trading wheat flour, poultry or dairy products.

In Congress, the Senate majority



John R. Block

### INSIDE

■ The U.S. and China are trying to reach an accord on a port call to Shanghai next week. Page 7.

■ A U.S. agency is investigating possible insider trading in virtually all of the takeover targets of T. Boone Pickens. Page 11.

### TOMORROW

Travel in France: A Special Report.

## U.S. to Begin Military Training of Costa Ricans

By Joel Brinkley  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military advisers will soon begin training Costa Rican national police force to cope with what officials of both nations call a threat from Nicaraguan-trained terrorists and insurgents, U.S. officials said.

Officials at the State and the Defense departments said Monday that at the request of the Costa Rican government, 24 U.S. Army Special Forces advisers will begin later this month to train four companies of Costa Rican Civil Guard officers, about 750 men in all.

A Defense Department official said the U.S. advisers would spend about 12 weeks training the Costa Ricans in "basic military skills" and then would return to their home base in Panama.

Costa Rica has no army. The country's Civil and Rural Guard

police forces comprise about 10,000 men equipped with little more than light arms. In addition, Costa Rica recently formed a militia of civilians who receive light training and would be called upon in an emergency.

Although small numbers of Civil and Rural Guard officers have previously received limited military training in such activities as border patrol procedures, the officials said this was the first time that Costa Rica had asked for large-scale, general military training.

A Costa Rican government official said that Civil Guard training in the past had not included "training for facing insurgent groups, and now we find that this is necessary because" of pressure from Nicaragua.

Some U.S. military and diplomatic officials have been urging the Costa Ricans to arm themselves for

years, but the government in San José has resisted.

Now, a State Department official said, "they've been growing more concerned about Nicaragua."

In February, after a series of border clashes between Costa Rican forces and Nicaraguan Army units, Costa Rican officials said they were considering reducing or ending diplomatic relations with Managua.

On Friday, a State Department spokesman, Edward P. Djerejian, said Nicaragua had recently provided rifles and money to a "Costa Rican secret alliance of leftist parties." He also said that 200 Costa Rican "leftists" had gone to Nicaragua to fight alongside Sandinista troops against the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Djerejian said "there is clearly potential for the use" of this "all-Costa Rican brigade inside Costa Rica in the future."

Echoing a theme of the Reagan administration, he said that this was a part of a persistent effort on the part of Nicaragua to subvert its neighbors.

Costa Rica dismantled its army in 1949 after units participated in a civil war between the two main political parties. Since then, the country has been the most stable democracy in Central America.

Many Costa Ricans say that the absence of any force able to carry out military coups has helped to keep it that way.

Since the Nicaraguan revolution in 1979, however, the government has slowly increased the Civil Guard's equipment. U.S. military aid to Costa Rica jumped from nothing in fiscal 1981 to \$2 million in 1982, \$4.6 million in 1983, \$9.2 million in 1984 and \$11 million this year.

## González And Reagan Disagree on Nicaragua

United Press International

MADRID — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain acknowledged disagreement Tuesday over Nicaragua but said their nations "have cordial and friendly relations" that go "beyond our differences."

The scheduled one-hour, final meeting between the two leaders was stretched to one hour and 40 minutes, with the agenda also including the Middle East, Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the 12,600 U.S. troops in Spain.

The United States agreed Tuesday to preliminary talks on reducing the U.S. military presence in Spain, said the Spanish foreign minister, Fernando Morán.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz confirmed that the two sides would soon discuss the issue but played down the importance of the talks. "It's not as though some big deal is taking place," he said.

As Mr. Reagan was ending his two-day state visit, clashes erupted between 500 riot police and about 3,000 protesters near the U.S. Embassy. At least six persons, including three policemen, were injured, the police said, and at least six persons were arrested.

Protesters threw bricks, bottles and stones at police after burning four American flags and blocking traffic for two hours on the main thoroughfare, Paseo de la Castellana. Police then charged at the crowd, swinging clubs.

The talks between Mr. Reagan and Mr. González were described by the president as a "very productive discussion" that "demonstrated a broad agreement on the kind of world we want to bring about."

Mr. González said, "We had a long talk on international problems and regional problems that worry our country, and he named Central America as one of the trouble spots."

But the Socialist prime minister concluded, "We have cordial and friendly relations... beyond our differences."

Asked if he had asked Mr. González to intercede with the Sandinista (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Falwell's Fundamentalist University: 'Not for Every Student'

By Donald P. Baker  
Washington Post Service

LYNCHBURG, Virginia — Cheryl Moses said she found herself "straying from my Christian beliefs" during her freshman year at Mount Holyoke College, so when her mother heard the Reverend Jerry Falwell, the evangelist, talk about his Liberty Baptist College on television, Miss Moses and her mother visited the campus here.

"It clicked," said Miss Moses, 23, who transferred from the highly rated South Hadley, Massachusetts, women's school in 1982 and Monday was one of 668 to graduate from the school, which has been renamed Liberty University. "I loved every minute of it."

Enrollment at Liberty has risen dramatically since its founding in 1971, and by next fall it is expected to be about 6,000.

Liberty is part of a religiously oriented empire that has grown out of Mr. Falwell's Thomas Road Baptist Church here. It also includes "The Old-Time Gospel Hour," an internationally syndicated television and radio program; Moral Majority Inc., its political lobbying arm; elementary and secondary schools; a seminary; a home Bible study course; a summer camp; and a home for unwed mothers.

Mr. Falwell, well known for his mail and broadcast fund-raising appeals, said his various enterprises will gross about \$200 million this year. And Liberty will get a sizable chunk of it, including a subsidy of about \$2,000 for each student.



Jerry Falwell

"It's our goal," Mr. Falwell said in an interview last week, "to be the Harvard of academics, the Notre Dame of athletics and the Brigham Young of religious schools to evangelical and fundamentalist boys and girls."

"We have not arrived in any area," he said, "but we're making more progress than our friends or critics believed possible 14 years ago."

His dream is a 25-year plan that calls for 50,000 students in a school with law, medicine and other professional divisions. Already, the school has grown far beyond the "Jerry Falwell U" that some critics dubbed it. Mr. Falwell said he has asked that the school never be named for him.

He says the school's rules of conduct "might trouble some students — they wouldn't tell me, of course — but Liberty admittedly is not for every student. Every student comes here by choice, stays by choice. They pay for the education they get here," about

\$6,000 a year for tuition and room and board.

Prospective students are given a handbook, "The Liberty Way," that promises a campus life devoid of single dating (for freshmen and sophomores), smoking, drinking, rock music and most movies and television (such popular programs as "Dynasty" and "Dallas" are among those banned). The handbook also requires twice-weekly church attendance, curfews and room inspections.

Students, many of whom have a scrubbed look about them, often say that they were reared in uncompromisingly fundamentalist homes. Some even think the school may be becoming too liberal.

Students said some rules had been relaxed from the early days, when only Walt Disney movies were shown and interracial dating was banned.

Dawn Simms, 22, a premarriage sophomore from Lehigh, Pennsylvania, who is black, said that when mixed couples want to date, "the school calls both sets of parents to see if they know about

it." That's all right with her, she said. "Parents should be a part of what you do."

Mr. Falwell's television program, shown on more than 500 stations, has attracted students from all 50 states and 30 foreign countries.

As of May 1, Liberty had received 2,186 applications from would-be freshmen, compared to 1,135 at the same time last year. All applicants who are high school graduates will be accepted if they agree to sign a pledge that they are born-again Christians and will follow "The Liberty Way."

"It's not good enough that someone sprinkled water on your head when you were 3," said the admissions director, Tom Diggs. "You must be born again."

The school's push for academic excellence is beginning to pay off. Among next year's freshmen will be the school's first National Merit Scholars.

Pressure on the faculty for academic achievement has prompted a number of young professors to drive the 65 miles (100 kilometers) (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



## Saudis Creating a New 'City' for Foreign Diplomats

By Charles P. Wallace  
Los Angeles Times Service

RIYADH — Over the next few months, a curious migration will be taking place from Jeddah, on the Red Sea, to a dust bowl sprouting a forest of construction cranes on Riyadh's western outskirts.

The Saudi government has told the 8,000 foreign diplomats and their dependents living in Jeddah that they have until September to move their embassies to Riyadh.

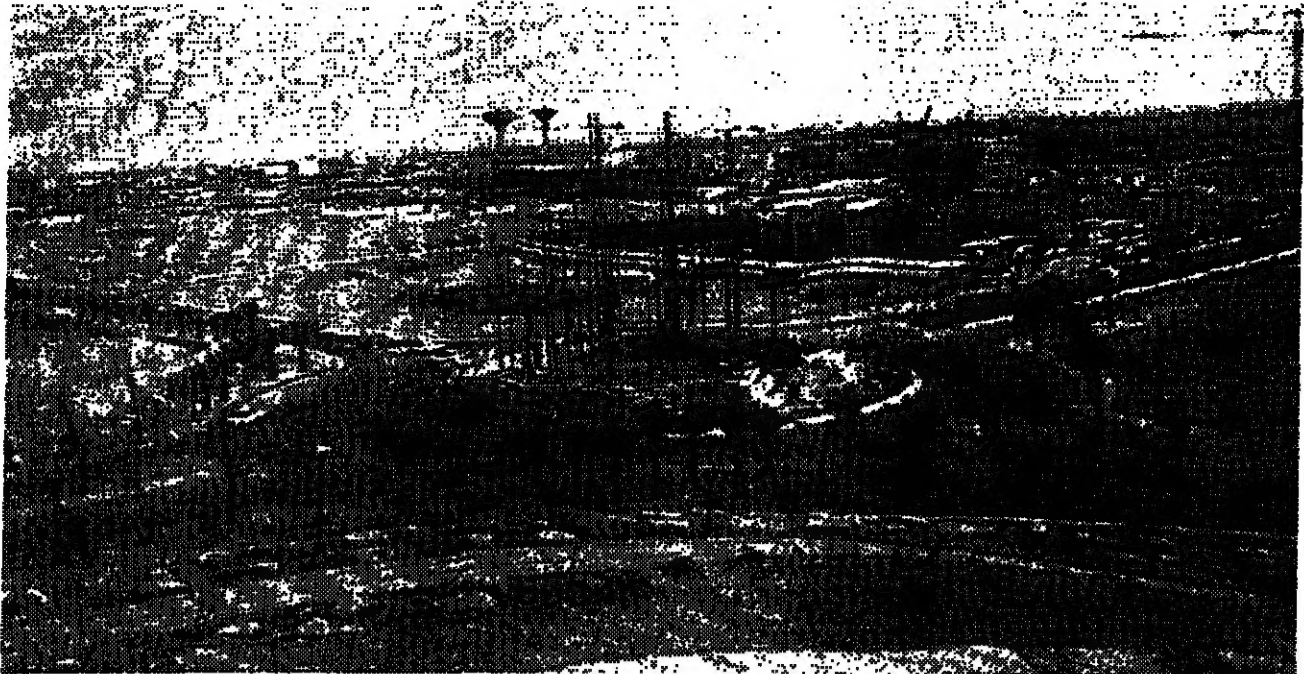
Riyadh has been the official Saudi capital since the kingdom was unified by Ibn Saud in 1932. However, strict limits were placed on outsiders in the traditional home of the Saudi royal family, where wristwatches and bicycles were prohibited as foreign vices only a generation ago and foreign airlines were until recently banned from landing.

The strictures kept the diplomatic corps, and the Saudi Foreign Ministry as well, isolated in Jeddah, a seaport that historically has served as the kingdom's peephole on the world.

In 1975, however, the government decided to move the Foreign Ministry to Riyadh, where the other ministries are located. The diplomats were told to pack up as well.

The result seemed quiescently Saudi: A posh, 200-acre diplomatic quarter is under construction and, despite its lavish amenities, it has already managed to evoke controversy among its prospective residents.

Many world capitals have an area favored by diplomats, and some governments, notably the Chinese and the Russians, impose strict limits on where diplomats may live, but it is unusual to have a self-contained city where all the diplomats are under orders from



A new diplomatic quarter is being constructed on the outskirts of Riyadh, to which embassies must move from Jeddah.

the host government to live and work.

"It will probably be more difficult and less satisfying to live out there than in Jeddah," a Western diplomat said. "There will be no need to leave the quarter except to get into your limousine to visit the Saudi Foreign Ministry."

Saudi officials are trying to dispel the notion that the government hopes to isolate foreigners from Riyadh's ultraconservative Islamic society by building the quarter a 15-minute drive from the city's center. For one thing, the Saudis have made plans for 20,000 Saudis and nondiplomatic foreigners to move into the area.

"We're not building a ghetto; this is an open community," said

Ahmed Salloum, who is supervising construction of the quarter for the Riyadh Development Authority.

Mr. Salloum said that the diplomatic quarter had been conceived as a way to ease the move to Riyadh, where real estate speculation has made land 10 times more expensive than the newly developed acreage that the government is selling.

The Saudis are spending money lavishly to make the complex comfortable. They are building roads, a 14-building international school complex, a diplomatic club and a huge sports facility that will be open to the public and shopping centers that will be developed privately.

Each government is responsible for designing and building its own embassy; sites were determined by lottery. An enormous U.S. Embassy complex, at six acres (2.4 hectares) the largest in the quarter, is about half completed. It will cost about \$27 million.

"So far, it's a lot of fun," said Guy Ducrey, the Swiss ambassador, who moved in last January as the quarter's second tenant. South Korea was the first.

Mr. Ducrey is one of a number of envoys who say they prefer Riyadh's climate to Jeddah's. Riyadh may be the world's hottest capital — summertime temperatures hover around 115 degrees Fahrenheit (46 degrees centi-

grade) — but it lacks Jeddah's humidity, which the British adventurer, T.E. Lawrence, once likened to being "hit in the head with a shovel."

A number of diplomats said that they were withholding judgment on the new quarter until they heard from the Saudis about how much freedom they will have.

For example, foreign women are allowed to drive in the Aramco oil compound in Dhahran, which is forbidden elsewhere in the kingdom. Some diplomats hope that a similar policy will apply in the diplomatic quarter, where most diplomats will live some distance from their embassies.

## In Beirut, Fighting Is Worst in 10 Months

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Christian and Moslem militiamen shelled each other Tuesday with tanks, mortars, artillery and rockets in the heaviest fighting in the Lebanese capital in the last 10 months.

After 15 hours of intense bombardment that claimed at least 23 lives, militia leaders and Lebanese Army officers declared an "immediate and comprehensive ceasefire" in the city, which has been battered by a new round of sectarian warfare.

The ceasefire declaration did not halt gunfights along the Green Line separating the city's Christian and Moslem sectors. It was the 29th ceasefire announced in 10 days of fighting that seemed to push the country near resumption of full-scale civil war.

Police reported that since April 28 at least 68 people have been killed and more than 340 have been wounded.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio reported that at least 2,500 shells and rockets hit East Beirut and its suburbs. Moslem broadcasts said that thousands of mortar rounds hit the city's western sector.

The relatively few people who stayed or were caught in buildings near the Green Line huddled around radios in bomb shelters and basements. Some had been there for three days.

"The last three days have really been terrible," said one man at a building near one of the Green Line crossing points. "But the worst is yet to come," he said, echoing fears that the latest ceasefire would collapse.

Burned-out cars, chunks of concrete and broken glass littered the streets. After the ceasefire was declared, a few grocery stores, bakeries and pharmacies opened and some residents raced through the streets to buy supplies.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon telephoned President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, the state radio announced, but gave no details of their conversation.

Mr. Assad has been trying to mediate between Lebanon's Christians and Moslems. Mr. Gemayel's government has failed to halt the fighting and Syria has been reported alarmed at the erosion of the president's authority.

A "security committee" of leaders of the main warring factions and senior army officers declared the ceasefire after a meeting at the committee's headquarters.

Committee members were able to meet after they were driven through the fighting in armored personnel carriers of the French truce observers.

The ceasefire declaration stipulated that militias could hold their positions until Thursday, but must open the Museum Crossing, one of six on the Green Line that has been closed for several days.

The committee said it would supervise the withdrawal of all heavy weapons on Thursday, but it was not clear who would police the zone.

As radio stations broke into their programs to announce the security committee's ceasefire declaration, the thuds of exploding shells and rockets and the crackle of machine-gun fire echoed along the Green Line.

## U.S. Aide Denies Advising Reagan To Shun Brandt

New York Times Service

BONN — Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, on Tuesday denied reports that he had advised President Ronald Reagan against meeting Willy Brandt, the leader of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, during the president's visit here.

Mr. Burt was acting to defuse a clash with Social Democratic leaders, after West German newspapers reported that the president refused to meet the former chancellor at Mr. Burt's advice, because of strident anti-American tones at Social Democratic-led demonstrations to protest Mr. Reagan's policies.

The incident provoked strong reaction here because of reports that Mr. Burt will succeed Arthur Burns as ambassador to West Germany.

Social Democratic leaders reacted bitterly to what they considered a snub. Mr. Brandt refused to attend a state dinner with Mr. Reagan Sunday night.

In a statement released by the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Burt said the charge had "no foundation in fact."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poland Says U.S. Shouldn't Meddle

WARSAW (AP) — Poland accused the United States on Tuesday of attempting to destabilize the country by fomenting anti-government demonstrations and warned that U.S.-Polish relations would not improve unless the Reagan administration stopped interfering in the country's internal affairs.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said, "These forces, which organize street unrest in Poland from time to time, or try to organize them, take advantage of the open, public political support of the American administration. It is a fact that these forces are financed from Western sources."

Mr. Urban spoke at a press conference a day after the Foreign Ministry protested the U.S. expulsion of four Polish diplomats and after Poland suspended the air courier service used to fly mail and supplies to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw every two to three months. The United States had ordered the four Poles to leave in response to Poland's expulsion of two U.S. diplomats it charged took part in an illegal demonstration on May 1.

### Helsinki Review Meeting Is Postponed

OTTAWA (AP) — Disagreements over ground rules and agenda forced a postponement of Tuesday's scheduled opening of an assembly of 35 nations to review compliance with human rights pledges signed a decade ago in Helsinki.

Delegates met throughout the night, but failed to agree on an agenda and time limits for the meeting to discuss the 1975 Final Act of the Conference on Security and Disarmament in Europe, or whether sessions should be open to the public.

Once the assembly opens, the United States and its Western allies are expected to accuse the Soviet Union and East bloc countries of violations of the Helsinki accords. Western officials said the Soviet Union argued that the entire conference should take place behind closed doors.

### Strike in Sweden Interrupts Trade

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Airports in Sweden remained closed Tuesday and foreign trade was virtually paralyzed as a strike by Swedish civil servants continued in its sixth day.

Shopkeepers said prices of fresh foodstuffs had risen substantially since the 265,000-member civil servants' union began selective strikes Thursday in support of a 3.1-percent pay claim. Flights were diverted to Oslo and Copenhagen and vacationers had to travel to and from Sweden by bus. Swedish railroads said all passenger trains to Denmark and Norway were fully booked, and that no extra ones were being scheduled because this would be strike-breaking.

Unions and employers have not arranged negotiations on the strike, which was called by the union to back its demands. The government has said any increase for public employees would jeopardize its efforts to curb inflation. The dispute is expected to escalate next weekend, with employers locking out 100,000 white-collar workers. The main effect would be to close schools — an unpopular move, since in most Swedish families both parents work.

### Reagan's Party Courting Democrats

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican leaders began a campaign Tuesday to convert 100,000 Democrats to the party in the next 100 days.

Frank Fahnenkopf Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, said the campaign would concentrate on Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. He said it would use telephone banks, direct mail appeals, television advertising and door-to-door canvassing. The Democratic Party chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., said the Republicans' campaign "is a transparent public relations blitz to attempt to salvage the remnants of an opportunity that is steadily going down the drain. It won't work. Political opportunists who change their stripes will find themselves caught in a revolving door."

### U.S. Weather Satellite to Serve Europe

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. and European officials announced Tuesday that a U.S. satellite is being shifted in order to relay weather data to 13 European countries.

The U.S. GOES-4 spacecraft over the Pacific Ocean will be over the Atlantic in mid-June, the announcement said. The satellite will serve as a temporary substitute for a European Space Agency satellite which has run out of positioning fuel and is expected to drift out of position in July. The failing Meteosat-1 relayed data to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain.

### For the Record

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 10-0 Tuesday to recommend confirmation of Vernon A. Walters as the new U.S. representative to the United Nations. (AP)

A Spanish police officer was seriously injured Tuesday in a car bomb explosion in Pamplona, police said. No group claimed responsibility but the Basque separatist organization, ETA, was suspected. (Reuters)

The Chilean state of siege was extended for 90 days Monday to keep opposition political activity banned throughout the nation. (AP)

Joe Kittinger won the Gordon Bennett International Cup balloon race with a flight of 256 miles (about 412 kilometers) from Palm Springs, California, that ended in the Nevada desert. (UPI)

## Reagan, González End Talks After Discord on Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

ist government in Nicaragua to negotiate with the U.S.-backed rebels, Mr. Reagan said. "I think there are some things we shouldn't talk about. We have discussed the situation there and I think we understand each other."

Mr. Reagan was also asked if he believed a trip to Moscow by President Daniel Ortega Savaderra of Nicaragua had embarrassed members of Congress who voted two weeks ago against the Reagan administration's \$14-million aid package to the rebels.

"I think there are some people who are having second thoughts and discovering they are the victims of a disinformation campaign — as perhaps even some of you present have been," Mr. Reagan said, referring to the reporters.

Mr. Ortega is scheduled to visit Madrid on Saturday to discuss U.S. policy in Central America with Spanish officials, a Spanish government spokesman announced Tuesday.

The spokesman said Mr. Ortega would make the stop as he returned to Managua at the end of a 12-day visit to the Soviet Union and other East bloc nations.

Mr. Shultz said "there is some difference of analysis" between the

United States and Spain on Nicaraguan policy but both nations believe Nicaragua should have an open and pluralistic system of government.

Spain does not support the trade sanctions Mr. Reagan imposed last week against Nicaragua or the other pressure he has exerted on the leftist government.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry said in an earlier statement that the sanctions threatened the 26-month effort by the five-nation Contadora group to find a peaceful solution to disputes in Central America.

Mr. Reagan praised Spain's participation in NATO, which Mr. González has promised to submit to a nationwide referendum. The Spanish leader favors continued membership in the alliance. Public opinion polls indicate the Spanish people oppose it.

Mr. González wants to link NATO membership to a reduction in American troop strength in Spain. Leftists held huge demonstrations throughout Spain on Sunday, on the eve of Mr. Reagan's visit, protesting both issues.

Earlier, in the major address of his visit, Mr. Reagan told business leaders that Spanish democracy was a good example to Latin America.

"I know that Spain has had its own share of these problems," he said, referring to the nation's struggle toward democracy after Francisco Franco's 39-year regime ended 1975.

## May 8, 1945: War in Europe Comes to an End

(Continued from Page 1)

little thought of celebration. Anyway, said a Frenchwoman in Melun: "Twice in my lifetime the Germans have come. Perhaps again?"

Nor was there a spirit of revenge. Men and women were too interested in rebuilding their shops and replanting their fields. Perhaps that was why the great burst of joy that followed the surrender at Reims in Western capitals was beyond the comprehension of the soldiers and civilians in the war zone. In Paris the French, whose contribution to victory had been at best marginal, swept into the streets shouting, dancing, and drinking.

The British, who had been in the war since September 3, 1939, longer than any great power, outdid the French. Their enthusiasm centered

on a baldish, plump former cavalry officer who had seen them through. When Churchill, from a balcony on the Ministry of Health, gave the V sign he had first used in the darkest days of the war, there were tears on his cheeks, and on those of many others.

The people gathered in front of Buckingham Palace and sang "God Save the King," with American soldiers in London joining in. Then the crowd moved down the mall, and less reverent voices were raised in a song written in darker days, whose refrain was, "I'm going to get lit up when the lights go up in London." And they did.

He added, "Despite a complex and tense situation in the world and difficulties in the negotiations in Geneva, we remain soberly optimistic."

Two weeks ago, as the first round of the talks concluded, Mr. Gorbachev said that the United States had not demonstrated that it wanted an agreement. He cited Washington's refusal to discuss a ban on military weapons in space along with reductions in nuclear arms.

In reply to a message from the National Council of the French Republican Association of War Veterans and Victims, Mr. Gorbachev said that the United States had rejected a series of peaceful initiatives by the Soviet Union.

"Unfortunately now, too, judging from the first stage of the Geneva negotiations, U.S. representatives so far have displayed no desire to reach agreement," he said. "Another thing is evident: the U.S.A. is carrying on a reckless arms race and actively trying to project it to space."

The question of banning space weapons has become the major sticking point at the Geneva talks. On Sunday, the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, said these weapons posed a threat greater than the atomic bomb had.

Marshal Sokolov said that if the United States proceeded with the Strategic Defense Initiative, Moscow would be forced to develop its own program and to begin a new buildup of its strategic nuclear forces.

At a news conference Monday, the first deputy defense minister, Vasili I. Petrov, accused the United States of ignoring the lessons of war and "pushing mankind toward the precipice."

General Petrov drew parallels between the Nazi aggression of World War II and what he called the aggressive designs of the Western powers today.

Americans were more conscious than their allies that there was another war still to be won across the Pacific. Still, Times Square filled as the news spread. Hitler was dead. His armies defeated. The concentration camps emptied. And yet the joy was bittersweet.

A New Yorker who was there that day recalled two elderly women, one well-dressed and affluent, the other a worker from the garment district. They were alternately cheering and weeping. The well-dressed woman, comforting the other, turned and said: "It's over. We won. But those poor boys, those poor boys."

He added, "Despite a complex and tense situation in the world and difficulties in the negotiations in Geneva, we remain soberly optimistic."

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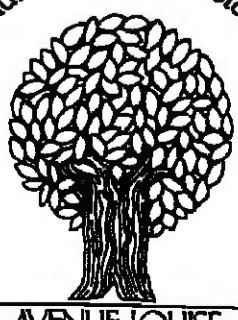


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## Falwell's College Is Thriving

(Continued from Page 1)

ters) to the University of Virginia at Charlottesville after classes to earn graduate credits.

Forty of the school's 190 full-time professors have earned doctorates, and the president, A. Pierre Guillemin, expects that to increase to 60 to 70 percent in the next several years.

A 10,000-seat basketball arena is part of ambitious expansion plans. Liberty has built 33 buildings, at a cost of \$30 million, on a 250-acre

campus, which is part of 4,400 acres (1,800 hectares) it owns at the edge of Lynchburg. Another \$10 million worth of buildings already are under construction.

Cheryl Moses, one of Monday's graduates, believes that Jesus led her to transfer to Liberty from which she graduated cum laude. "The Lord gave me a brain, but I wasn't using it at Mount Holyoke. I was following the wrong crowd. Now I'm using it the way he wanted me to."



## AMERICAN TOPICS

New York Seat Belts  
Cut Traffic Deaths

The number of drivers and passengers killed in automobile accidents in New York state declined by 27 percent in the three months after seat belts became mandatory on Jan. 1, officials say. They said 184 people died in that period compared to 252 for the first three months of 1984. The New York Times reports.

Officials said that seat belts deserved credit for the decline because other figures, such as the number of pedestrian deaths and the overall number of accidents, remained fairly constant.

New York was the first state to enact a mandatory seat belt law for occupants of passenger vehicles. (Taxis are exempt because, officials say, the belts could be used to choke drivers during a robbery.) New Jersey's law took effect March 1, and laws in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana and New Mexico will go into force within months. Seat belt laws were rejected in Florida and Oregon.

Twenty-two of Oklahoma's 77 counties, most of them in the metropolitan areas of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, voted last week to legalize the sale of liquor by the glass, making Oklahoma, nicknamed the Sooner State, the last state in the Union to approve at least some form of public drinking. Oklahoma's 55 counties that chose to remain dry allow bottle clubs for members only, who bring their own spirits; 72-hour temporary memberships are available for a \$3 fee.

The given names of Harry S. Truman's grandfathers were Solomon and Shippie, and "historical conjecture" is that his parents gave him the middle initial "S" without specifying which grandfather it stood for. So says Norman J. Reagle, superintendent of the Truman home in Independence, Missouri, now a national museum. He said, "There's no period after the S, because the S didn't stand for anything."

But Truman's daughter, Margaret Truman Daniel, disagrees. She told The New York Times, "There is a period after the S. My father always put the period there, even though it doesn't stand for any name." Which should end the argument, but probably won't.

Remember Ferdinand, the bull who wouldn't fight? The Defense Department is giving away dogs



**SUPPORTING FARMERS** — The actress Jane Fonda, left, wiped away a tear as Jessica Lange told the House Democratic Caucus's Task Force on Agriculture of the problems she saw U.S. farmers face while preparing for her role as a farm wife in the film "Country."

who won't bite. Its dog training center at San Antonio, Texas, has 15 healthy German Shepherds who excelled in obedience classes but flunked a course called "Aggression 101," which, according to a spokesman, is designed "to see if the dogs will attack or can be trained to attack." A waiting list of 135 applicants quickly formed, the spokesman said.

Following the examples of Boston and Baltimore, Detroit is renewing its waterfront. A three-mile (4.8-kilometer) stretch eastward from downtown along the Detroit River — long the domain of cement silos, factories, warehouses and foundries — is being turned into city-sponsored, privately financed parks, offices, apartment houses and shopping areas.

Shorter Takes: Three out of four Americans support the idea of human organ transplants, according to a Gallup Poll, but only one out of four of them said they were "very likely" to donate their own organs after death. . . . The U.S. Air Force quickly dropped a name for sitting missiles far beneath the surface as "Deep Underground Missile Basing" when somebody noticed

the acronym it formed. . . . Daily newspaper circulation in the United States reached a high of 63.3 million in 1984, according to a survey by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, although the total of daily papers dropped by 13 to 1,688.

Can a Regional Dish  
Go National?

With a fine disregard for such dishes of regional origin, though nationwide popularity, as New England clam chowder, Southern fried chicken or Middle Western corn on the cob, two congressmen, J.I. Pickle, a Texas Democrat, and Manuel Lujan Jr., a New Mexico Republican, have introduced a resolution designating chili as the national dish.

Mr. Pickle said that chili "is truly the essence of American eating pleasure and should be designated the national food." Mr. Lujan conceded that the issue is "incendiary," and he predicted, with evident understatement, that it is "almost sure to provoke heated debate among my distinguished colleagues."

—Compiled by  
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Journalists  
In U.S. Differ  
On Credibility  
Of the Press

By Alex S. Jones

New York Times Service

MIAMI BEACH — Senior journalists from four of the nation's largest news organizations have expressed strong disagreement over whether the press has a serious credibility problem.

"There's a tendency to cater to your critics, and I don't like it," Benjamin C. Bradlee, the executive editor of The Washington Post, told members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association gathered here for their annual convention.

Mr. Bradlee and Don Hewitt, executive producer of "60 Minutes" for CBS News, argued Monday that the press was no less credible now than in years past, and that credibility was largely an issue created by people with an ideological bias who objected when reporting did not conform to their opinions.

But Larry Jinks, senior vice president for news for Knight-Ridder Newspapers, said the press had a "serious credibility problem" fueled by "three sins: inaccuracy, unfairness and arrogance."

And John Seigenthaler, editorial director of USA Today, cautioned journalists not to "brush aside and ignore real concerns" that the public has regarding the credibility of newspapers and television.

The debate, organized by The Associated Press, was moderated by Louis D. Boccia, president and general manager of The AP.

In part, the catalyst for the discussion was a study indicating that there was a broad public perception that news organizations are prejudiced. Mr. Boccia said that 54 percent of those polled felt that personal biases of reporters were reflected in their articles.

Mr. Hewitt said that such statistics were prompted by people who confuse coverage with bias.

"They assume you are expressing approval because you're interviewing people," Mr. Hewitt said. "We would have interviewed Hitler."

Both Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Bradlee said that much of the credibility issue was being manufactured by extreme conservatives who did not want fairness, but a conservative bias. Extreme liberal groups, they said, also have been critical.

But Mr. Jinks said it would be a serious error to dismiss the issue of press credibility as a "conspiracy theory" by political extremists. "Fairness is the ultimate issue," he said, adding that news organizations were "perceived as more powerful than they used to be, and people distrust power."

## Mayor in Oregon Makes Offbeat a Virtue

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — According to the sign above the bar at the Goose Hollow Inn, the tavern owner was out. "Gone to City Hall," it said.

The sign was wrong. J.E. Clark, mayor of Portland and tavern owner, was mingling with the after-work crowd at the Goose, a homey, gathering spot for young urban professionals. His tie was loose. He held a draft beer in one hand. His wife, Sigrid, sat at a bar stool nearby.

"Hi, Mr. Mayor," a half-drunk man said as he stumbled up to Clark.

"Hi, Mr. Citizen," replied the mayor. Sigrid Clark giggled softly. The Clarks are not your typical, stuffy political couple. She is first violinist for the Oregon Symphony, owns an antique shop named Mother Goose and manages the family tavern now that her husband has another job. He is an appealing free spirit, a maverick holding his first public office.

A campaign poster on the tavern wall hints at this. It pictures Mr. Clark, who is known as Bud, in a full, gray beard, serving a beer. "This Bud's for You," it says, in a takeoff on a beer commercial.

Mr. Clark, 54, has been in office only a few months. Although the opening reviews are good, a sense of uneasiness persists. "He is a sincere, good-hearted guy," a businessman said. "But I'm just afraid he doesn't know what he is doing. A lot of us are holding our breath and hoping things will turn out O.K."

The new mayor, however, has attracted the kind of national attention most politicians only dream about. This includes invitations to appear on television talk shows.

Mr. Clark turned down one invitation. His staff expressed concern that the talk show host would talk only about Mr. Clark's famous "Expose Yourself to Art" poster, which has sold more than 300,000 copies nationally. It pictures Mr. Clark, back to the camera, in a raincoat that he is flashing open toward the statue of a nude female.

Compared to most politicians, Mr. Clark is different. He rides to

work on a beat-up bicycle called "the Stump Jumper," pushes his canoe down the Willamette River with a pole, snaps pictures of people who drop by City Hall with a pocket camera and shouts every-where he goes. "Whoop! Whoop!"

Some think this kind of behavior silly or at least undignified for a mayor. "He makes it look like we in Portland don't take this mayor business seriously," a businessman complained. "We do."

"We all like a good joke, but Portland's future is at stake," said a campaign advertisement last year for Frank Ivancie, Mr. Clark's predecessor. "Do you want to put a self-proclaimed born-again pagan in the mayor's office, someone whose chief claim to fame is exposing himself to a downtown statue?"

The ad did not work. Mr. Clark upset Mr. Ivancie in the nonpartisan primary last May and faced only token opposition in the general election. He is now seen as a populist, not an oddball.

Part of Mr. Clark's appeal is that he understands something few politicians do: how to make people smile. It is a powerful, underrated weapon. It helps him connect with people.

But it is wrong to dismiss Mr. Clark, a Democrat, as frivolous. "I'm not a funny man. I'm a serious man," he said. "I'm a conservative. I know you have to have money in the bank to pay your bills. People who think I'm an eccentric misjudge me. Everyone in the world is different. That's what makes it wonderful. I've been riding a bicycle for a long time."

"People didn't use to run," he said, noting that now the District Attorney "jogs around downtown at noon in short pants. There's been a revolution in the way people look at the world."

This is especially true in Portland, a picturesque port city of 371,000 with a magnificent view of Mount Hood. Once a town of quiet, old wealth and discreet culture, it has become one of the most pleasant, most lively cities in the United States in recent decades — a place where one finds a backpack store on almost every corner and people on downtown streets after dark.

Mayor Edward I. Koch, who established the commission that organized the parade, led the march by pushing the wheelchair of John Beeson, a Medal of Honor winner who lost both legs in Vietnam in 1966. Nineteen Medal of Honor winners took part in the parade.

"This is great," said a veteran who served in the 25th Infantry Division. "It's about time. But it's 10 years too late."



Mayor Bud Clark, and his police chief, Penny Harrington.

Mr. Clark has made several major changes. His new police chief, Penny Harrington, 42, is the first woman to hold that post in a major American city. He has proposed major budget cuts, including reducing the size of the police force, and raising taxes on tickets to theaters and sporting events. He has also revived a long-dormant convention-center project.

But Mr. Clark's biggest accomplishment is intangible. "We've changed the spirit of the city," he boasted. He has placed major emphasis on neighborhoods and a common-sense approach to problems. When residents of one neighborhood complained about speedway noise, he spent a night sitting in people's homes to verify their complaints.

Each Thursday, he invites citizens with grievances to a sandwich lunch at City Hall. When he hears about something good or bad in the city, he slips away on his bike to investigate.

## N.Y. Welcomes 25,000 Vietnam Veterans

United Press International

NEW YORK — About 25,000 Vietnam War veterans marched Tuesday in a "welcome home" celebration that was 10 years late.

The veterans crossed the Brooklyn Bridge and marched down Broadway through the heart of city's financial district along the path taken in the past by Charles Lindbergh, astronauts and others.

The parade ended a two-day celebration honoring the veterans called "It's Time," a reference to the belated nature of the celebration.

Tons of ticker tape and confetti showered down, obliterating street signs in a blizzard of paper. The veterans were cheered by thousands of spectators who lined the route or who watched from windows.

Mayor Edward I. Koch, who established the commission that organized the parade, led the march by pushing the wheelchair of John Beeson, a Medal of Honor winner who lost both legs in Vietnam in 1966. Nineteen Medal of Honor winners took part in the parade.

"This is great," said a veteran who served in the 25th Infantry Division. "It's about time. But it's 10 years too late."



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Reagan's Visit to Spain

The chief purpose of President Reagan's European trip is to draw the democracies a little closer together, and that is the business that has taken him to Spain. This brief visit is a gesture of some importance and represents two days well spent.

During the long years of geriatric fascism under Francisco Franco, Spain remained isolated from the rest of Western Europe. Its neighbors dealt uneasily with General Franco's Spain, and usually with arm's length. But with Franco's death a decade ago, the rest of Western Europe and the United States extended warm support to the new parliamentary government. Eventually it was invited into the two international organizations that have been the foundations of Western Europe's security and prosperity for the past generation.

Spain joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1982 and will enter the European Community in January. Mr. Reagan's arrival in Madrid constituted a celebration of Spain's membership in good standing in the association of parliamentary democracies, with all the privileges attached thereto. And, as Mr. Reagan will probably find the opportunity to remind his hosts, those privileges are not trivial. Portugal has followed a closely parallel path, and Mr. Reagan will make a similar visit there, for the same reason, before he leaves Europe.

For some Spaniards, the case for joining the Western military alliance has never been persuasive. The size of the U.S. military presence in Spain also has been an irritant for some time. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his Socialist Workers' Party have promised to hold a referendum on Spain's membership in NATO. Mr. Gonzalez favors staying in, but recent polls suggest that most voters oppose it. Mr. Reagan is not likely to attempt much in the way of public persuasion, since he needs to avoid any impression of exerting pressure on his hosts. But his presence is a calculated reminder that, in a dangerous world, it is better to have reliable friends than not. Perhaps it will turn out that the size of the American forces assigned to the four Spanish bases can be negotiated downward, as an indication of American responsiveness on a sensitive point.

There is a nice symbolism to Mr. Reagan's schedule. He is to leave Madrid for Strasbourg, France, to address the European Parliament — the EC's elected legislature — before going on to Portugal. The itinerary delicately traces the line between the recent political evolution of the Iberian countries and the democratic traditions represented in the European Community. They are now joining. That is a useful connection for an American president to draw.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Bonn: A Nonfatal Failure

Thanks mostly to President Francois Mitterrand of France, the Bonn summit conference can be certified a failure. Looking even more intently than his partners to his political banks at home, he refused to schedule a new round of negotiations to reduce trade barriers. His posture, at a time of mounting protectionism, is unhelpful but also overrated.

Summit conferences habitually exaggerate their own importance and then feel compelled to emphasize agreements and to paper over differences. This time, the seven — West Germany, Britain, France and Italy plus Japan, Canada and the United States — could not conceal what divides them. Horrified for that.

The Reagan administration had been pressing for more than two years for new trade negotiations. Conservatives believe in free trade and rightly want more of it. As time passed, even more urgent reasons appeared: America's soaring imports and sagging exports. Both trends have been greatly accelerated by the high value of the dollar, reflecting the administration's big budget deficits.

To ward off congressional threats of trade-inhibiting protections, President Reagan went to Bonn hoping for commitments to start negotiating more liberal trade rules next year. It is doubtful that this alone could satisfy legislators representing jobless workers, but a promise of freer trade seemed better than nothing.

Quite rightly, Mr. Reagan also wants to broaden the talks to cover agriculture and services, like banking and technology, that are not much affected by tariffs and quotas. The French have no enthusiasm for lowering barriers in those sectors, but Mr. Mitterrand — facing parliamentary elections next spring — is particularly deferential to his large and highly protected farm population. So he refused to set a starting date. But there can be no meaningful negotiations without France, which can veto the participation of its partners in the European Community. Now Washington blusters about proceeding without Western Europe, but nothing useful will come of that.

The much-headlined disagreement presumably helps Mr. Mitterrand, but he did put his name to an unequivocal objective: "Protectionism does not solve problems; it creates them. Further tangible progress in relaxing and dismantling existing trade restrictions is essential." And the French leader agreed to a preparatory meeting of senior officials this summer to seek a consensus on what to negotiate, and how to do so.

Whether at the summit or later, the political pressures inside each nation are bound to shape the negotiations. The Bonn meeting exposed some of the pressures at work, but it also reaffirmed the arguments for pushing ahead.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Challenge After Bonn

For reasons that have little to do with sound economic logic, the French are objecting to the resumption of trade talks. Their stance is hardly surprising. French farmers will be up in arms if the protectionist fence is lifted, and the implications for the increasingly unpopular Socialist government are immense.

Still, this does not mean that measures convenient for the moment are necessarily good for the future. There is no quick remedy for the structural faults within the industrial economies, but protectionism is certainly not the answer. An early resumption of trade talks seems to be the sensible way out.

The movement away from free trade is only one aspect of the malaise plaguing the world economy. Unresponsive exchange rates manifested in an overvalued U.S. dollar share the blame. The need for monetary reform cannot be dismissed, and the French argument for a world monetary conference deserves serious consideration. The Bonn summit has focused attention on these important issues. For such summits to remain relevant, some action should be taken before the Big Seven meet in Tokyo next year.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Instead of pillorying the Japanese for their indulgence in practices that are too much the rule in international trade, we should be urging them to help correct the undervaluation of the yen resulting from the laxity of their domestic monetary environment.

The problem of the dollar is more fundamental. Given time it must be self-correcting. The hazard is that it will not correct itself in time to silence the protectionists. In these circumstances, however, it would be the height

of folly for European countries to give the American protectionists a lead.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### After Bitburg, a Better View

We approved of President Reagan's formal reconciliation with today's Germany, an honorable country run by honorable men. The debate it provoked has probably done the West a lot of good. The Bitburg controversy allowed us to gain a better view of the past in order to better protect the future.

— The Bangkok Post.

### Egypt and Islamic Law

The struggle between Egyptian partisans of Islamic law and their adversaries has ended for the moment in a tie. The Constitutional Court has abrogated the 1979 decree that accorded rights to women; it was held contrary to divine order. But the Egyptian Parliament has also shelved a proposal that called for complete and immediate application of sharia. The two developments are not of equal consequence.

The overwhelming majority of deputies refused to embark on the dangerous road to Islamic law. The application of sharia could destroy national unity, alienate the Copts, undermine the confidence of the business classes and lead to the kind of economic crisis that contributed to the fall of the Nimeiri regime in Sudan. But the debate revealed the increasing vitality of the Islamic movement, which feeds on the problems of Egyptian society — corruption, blatant social and economic injustice and the Westernization of the privileged classes. The situation calls for sweeping reform.

— Le Monde (Paris).

## FROM OUR MAY 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: King Edward VII Is Eulogized

PARIS — The world press remarks on the death of King Edward VII. Le Temps of Paris says: "Edward VII will figure in a good place in the annals of diplomacy, with an original physiognomy of modern policy, positive, well-advised, as 'matter-of-fact' as possible, safe from any excess of imagination or deduction, the far-seeing preparer of the necessary concessions in an epoch which... has lost the taste for fighting and all power of suffering." The Tribune of New York remarks: "The death of King Edward deprives the world of one of the most conspicuous and most useful of its citizens." The Observer of London adds: "King Edward was in the strictest sense a great constitutional Sovereign, who wielded constant and immense influence upon the State without... straining his prerogative."

### 1935: Lusitania: A New Recounting

NEW YORK — On the occasion of the 20th anniversary [May 7] of the sinking of the Lusitania, the "American Mercury" publishes the "True Story of the Lusitania," by Oswald Villard, who says that the publication of German Ambassador von Bernstorff's warning to passengers on the day the liner sailed from New York was the shrewdest accident, since von Bernstorff received orders to publish it some time before, but delayed, "hoping Berlin would forget it." Mr. Villard suggests that if the British Admiralty had published the same warning it "would have been cited as an act of notable humanity." He ridicules the idea that the torpedoing was prearranged, saying a combination of fog and the British captain's changes of course and speed made it possible for the submarine to sight the Lusitania.

## Poland: Insidious Signs of a New Repression

By Jacek Kalabinski

NEW YORK — The suppression last week of the largest demonstrations in Poland since Solidarity was declared illegal in 1981 — more than 15,000 people marched peacefully in Warsaw and 2,000 clashed with police in Gdansk — was only the most recent and obvious sign of the regime's efforts to impose neo-Stalinism.

Not was by any means the only evidence. Two leading dissidents — Jacek Kuron and Seweryn Jaworski — were sentenced to three months in jail last week after negotiating with the riot police to ensure that no violence was associated with the demonstration in Warsaw. Lech Walesa, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is confined to the city of Gdansk, which he cannot leave without a police permit.

Adam Michnik and two other leaders of the Solidarity movement — it is still active despite the ban — are in jail, charged with fomenting social unrest. Their trial, which is to open before the end of this month, could bring sentences of five years of prison and reopen the cases against them that were suspended last year under a government amnesty.

Clandestine independent publishing is being decimated by the secret police. One hundred and fifty editors and printers are being held under arrest. Yet the government continues to maintain that there are no political prisoners in Poland: It has coined the phrase "nonpolitical prisoners" to refer to these publishers.

Official newspapers and broadcasts have ceased to speak of political opposition. Now it is "Western-inspired agents" or "imperialist sell-

outs." In an organized campaign, the government-owned newspapers have been publishing letters from readers demanding a new law to allow the police to seize public-address systems in the Roman Catholic churches where such "agents" often speak. Many of the letters complain about the way "freedom of speech is abused" in these churches.

Thus, ironically, the official media of a Marxist regime are ostensibly defending the religious purity of the church — a purity supposedly threatened by priests who dare to speak about moral and social issues. The regime has also hinted publicly about a possible accommodation with the extreme, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and other "realistic" members of the church hierarchy — those who are ready to limit the church to purely liturgical functions and deprive it of its role as a defender of human rights.

Finally, a secret government report, leaked to Western correspondents, called in March for "securing more disciplined activity of universities, the Polish Academy of Sciences and other research institutions." Intellectuals are to be warned "that anti-socialist activity will force the authorities to change their attitude toward academic activity" and that "determined opponents should be eliminated."

Many in Warsaw have noted that the government line seemed to become noticeably tougher about three months ago, just as Michnik S. Gor-

bachev began to take over the reins of power in Moscow. General Wojciech Jaruzelski and his advisers in Warsaw are said to have sensed that the new Soviet leader would impose a harsher political line, and they pre-empted it by stepping up repression and adding a new, threatening overtone to their official rhetoric.

They apparently do not realize how difficult it would be to reimpose Stalinism on the Polish people. It will be difficult, not because General Jaruzelski is a liberal or a pragmatist, as he pretends to be. The reason has more to do with the nature of Polish society today. Gone are the days when young boys from the countryside enthusiastically joined the secret police to torture "counter-revolutionaries." Gone are the nights when people trembled in their homes, awaiting the sound of the bell — the policeman at the door — that could lead to a death sentence.

"Normalization," the artificially quiet state so deeply desired by Moscow and by General Jaruzelski, cannot be imposed on a people determined to retain at least a de facto right to free expression, self-determination and association. The political and moral awakening of the Poles during Solidarity's 500 days of legal existence cannot be eradicated now by a repressive regime. According to Karl Marx, history repeats itself as a farce. So it is with Stalinism in Poland today — a grim, depressing farce.

The writer, who was a journalist on Polish radio, is a visiting fellow at Yale University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Mondale's Costly Vow On Taxes

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Walter Mondale's campaign promise to raise taxes if elected president was not merely a gamble that failed, at high cost to him and his party; it is also an indirect but powerful factor in this year's budget battle.

The promise probably did not defeat Mr. Mondale; after a series of primaries that exposed his weaknesses and strained the seams of his party, he had little chance to win anyway. But his promise of a tax increase almost certainly inflated Ronald Reagan's victory margin.

After initial hesitation, the president came down hard on the other side of the issue. Even Democrats, particularly in the South, denounced Mr. Mondale's plan; and he was further damaged by the realization that the new revenues he sought would be used not to provide goodies for the voters but to reduce the deficit.

There was, in fact, no great public demand for deficit reduction, outside Washington and Wall Street; few candidates for office in 1984 found that a burning issue. Mr. Reagan was even able in his debates with Mr. Mondale to get away with the claim — now discreetly abandoned — that economic growth would eliminate the deficit. So the Democratic nominee's gamble that the public would honor a candidate who was frank about his intentions only proved once again that elections are not often won by promises to raise taxes.

But as a result of Mr. Mondale's promise and his own campaign, Mr. Reagan now has planned his first in concrete against what he derisively calls "the tax increase"; and Republican leaders, who once considered new revenues essential to responsible deficit reduction, seem to have resigned themselves to the president's position.

For the Democrats, political fallout from the Mondale tax proposal



has continued beyond the election. Before the San Francisco convention, Mr. Mondale was visited in Minnesota by Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, a co-sponsor of the Bradley-Gephardt "Fair Tax" — a tax-simplification plan that predated by two years the roughly similar proposal by the Reagan administration's Treasury Department in November 1984.

Mr. Bradley tried to persuade Mr. Mondale to adopt the Fair Tax and campaign for it, much as Mr. Reagan had made the idea of a "supply-side" tax cut the centerpiece of his 1980 campaign. But Mr. Mondale was not convinced and, instead, took his disastrous tax-increase gamble.

The Bradley-Gephardt bill had given the Democrats strong claim to sponsorship of tax simplification, although Representative Jack Kemp of New York and Senator Robert Kasten of Wisconsin, both Republicans, later introduced a similar plan. Had Mr. Mondale made the Fair Tax a central theme of his campaign, no

doubt he would have lost the election anyway — but tax simplification would now be identified primarily with the Democratic Party.

Publication of the Treasury Department plan changed all that. Until then, Mr. Mondale had lost only the election; now he and the Democrats might also have lost one of the most important issues of the future.

Mr. Reagan endorsed the Treasury plan in his State of the Union Message, has pledged to seek congressional approval this year, and may ultimately be able to claim a tax simplification as a Republican achievement — a potentially crippling blow to the Democrats.

Tax simplification offers lower rates, the closure of loopholes that enable the wealthy to pay little or no taxes, and less paperwork. That is an obvious route by which Democrats might regain the favor of the middle class, and they cannot afford to let Mr. Reagan take it away.

The New York Times.

## The 'Instant of Grace': A Holocaust Survivor's Story

By Samuel Pisar

PARIS — As a huge Sherman tank rumbled across the battlefield, a scared, skeletal boy jumped from his hiding place and ran through machine-gun fire toward the vision he never thought he would see. "God bless America," he yelled at the top of his lungs. A tall black G.I. pulled him to safety, and freedom.

Forty years cannot diminish the memory of V-E Day, or tarnish those moments when concentration camp survivors like myself were snatched from death by the liberating Allied forces. Increasingly, the history of World War II has been obscured by the needs of politics and diplomacy. Yet those of us who are still around to testify — survivors and liberators — cannot forget that living instant of grace when, in the same struggle, American soldiers liberated Dachau and Russians liberated Auschwitz.

For me, the moment of deliverance from Dachau remains as indelibly engraved in the soul as the Auschwitz number tattooed on my arm. I was 16 at the time.

In the early spring of 1945, the nightly silence of our labor camp was torn by a barrage of distant explosions. Inmates with military experience thought it sounded like artillery. At dawn a platoon of SS guards lined us up for evacuation ahead of the "instant advance." These forbidden words, never heard before, were now openly murmured.

We were beside ourselves with excitement. What advance? British? Russian? American?

The war was clearly coming to an end. But as the hope of pulling through became more real, the danger increased as well. With the advance of the Allied armies, the ground shrank under the Nazis' feet; when they had no more room to retreat, they would destroy us.

We were marched down back roads. Word spread that we were be-

ing taken back to Dachau. At the 11th hour this could only mean one thing: certain death.

A few of us worked out a plan: At the first opportunity we would break for the woods. Our chance hinged on the bet that the guards would not risk losing a whole column by going after a handful of escapees. The opportunity arose when a squadron of American fighter planes, mistaking us for Wehrmacht troops, swooped down to straf us. Our guards hit the dirt, their machine guns blazing wildly.

I stared at the planes, transfixed by the thought that my saviors were only a few feet above my head. Having endured so much at the hands of my enemies, I could not believe fate

— only louder, unearthly, metallic. I peeped through a crack in the wooden slats. Straight ahead, across the field, a huge tank was approaching, followed by a long convoy.

I looked, instinctively, for the hated swastika. Instead I made out an unfamiliar emblem, a five-pointed white star. Instantly, the realization flooded my mind: After surviving two years of Soviet occupation and four years of Nazi slavery I was looking at the insignia of the U.S. Army.

My skull seemed to burst. With a wild roar I broke through the ground and darted toward the magnificent vision. The German machine gun opened up again. An American mortar answered. Then all was quiet.

I was still running, waving my arms, when the tall black soldier appeared in my path, sweating at me in a language I could not understand. I fell at his feet, threw my arms around his legs and cried, "God bless America!" My striped rag, shaved head and sunken eyes must have told him more than my words. With an unmistakable gesture he motioned me to get up. Tenderly, he helped me through the hatch of his vehicle.

The writer, a Polish-born lawyer who was granted U.S. citizenship by special act of Congress, was one of the youngest survivors of Auschwitz and Dachau. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Money Politics vs. Nature

An hour after I had finished Aldous Huxley's "Time Must Have a Stop," published in 1944, I picked up my copy of the International Herald Tribune. On the editorial page, Daniel S. Greenberg's opinion column, "Acid Rain: Better Call in the Shrinks" (April 13) sent me rushing straight back to Mr. Huxley.

On the face of Mr. Greenberg's modern insight into the age-old quagmire of money politics vs. nature, a thought on this subject from the Huxley novel might be repeating:

"In politics we have so firm a faith in the manifestly unknowable future that we are prepared to sacrifice millions of lives to an opium smoker's dream of Utopia or world domination or perpetual security. But where natural resources are concerned, we sacrifice a pretty accurately predictable

future to present greed. We know, for example, that if we abuse the soil, it will lose its fertility, that if we massacre the forests, our children will lack timber and see their uplands eroded, their valleys swept by floods. Nevertheless, we continue to abuse the soil and massacre the forests.

"In a word, we immolate the present to the future in those complex human affairs where foresight is impossible; but in the relatively simple affairs of nature, where we know quite well what is likely to happen, we immolate the future to the present. Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

JEAN AFTEN,  
Baden Baden, West Germany.

### Kissinger's 'Newthink'

George Orwell, in his novel "1984," introduced us to "new-

speak." Now, thanks to Henry Kissinger, we will learn "newthink." In his analysis "Vietnam: A Noble Goal but a Flawed Strategy" (April 8), he chastises the media, saying that it is easy for them "to record the horrors of modern warfare, much more difficult to distinguish between what was inherent in modern weaponry and what represented deliberate cruelty."

I gather that from now on it is considered perfectly all right and not at all cruel to drop napalm on civilian populations, so long as it is done to free them from what is deemed to be bad for them: communism, totalitarianism. The atomic bomb, poison gas and germ warfare represent advances in weaponry, which must be "distinguished" from cruelty.

I find Dr. Kissinger's nice distinction appalling.

JESSIE WOOD,  
Spetsai, Greece.

### Hard-to-Digest Secrets

Regarding "Categories of Classified U.S. Data" (Insights, April 24): Besides the "Burn Before Reading" classification mentioned in the last sentence, there is the following one that IHT readers discovered in a "Wizard of Id" cartoon:



ALPHONSE BERNIS,  
Brussels.

## A No to PLO Is No Way to Make Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "No employee of or individual acting on behalf of the U.S. government shall recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization or representatives thereof, so long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist, does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and does not renounce the use of terrorism."

If that heavy language rings a bell, you may be thinking of Henry Kissinger's written commitment to Israel in 1975, restricting U.S. diplomatic access to the PLO as partial payment for Israel's agreement to disengage part of its forces from Sinai. If so, you probably believe that the Kissinger policy is not binding on further administrations. Just recently, Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter have both talked about it in a way that gives precisely that impression, that suggests the president has a free hand.

Not so. The language cited is the law of the land. Last October, it was unanimously tacked on to what is known as a "continuing resolution" — the legislative last resort for funding government spending at current levels when Congress is unable to agree on new appropriations for the coming fiscal year. It is a lousy way to legislate anything, but that is only one reason I bring it up.

Another is that it will come as news even to those who follow Middle East events with care. It was news to me when I found mention of it in a handwritten note from the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the Israeli lobby which had to know about it, having had a large hand in its enactment.

It turned out, after asking around among knowledgeable authorities, to be news to all but a handful of administration officials, its congressional sponsors, and the members of congressional committees who wrote it into the money measure without hearings. That was the only time the question was put directly to a vote.

If that is a poor way to legislate, it is an even worse way to make foreign policy — as you would suppose the Reagan administration would be the first to agree. Only a few days ago, Secretary George Shultz was lecturing his State Department employees on the terrible legacy of "congressional restrictions on presidential flexibility, now imbedded in our legislation as a consequence of Vietnam and Watergate. 'Not only the War Powers Resolution, but a host of congressional committees who wrote it into the money measure without hearings. That was the only time the question was put directly to a vote. If that is a poor way to legislate, it is an even worse way to make foreign policy — as you would suppose the Reagan administration would be the first to agree. 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## Paper to Aid Nicaragua Rebels

Washington Times Announces Drive to Raise \$14 Million

By Michael Isikoff  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Washington Times has announced that it is sponsoring a fund-raising campaign to collect \$14 million for the rebels opposing the Nicaraguan government.

The newspaper's campaign, coming two weeks after the House of Representatives rejected President Ronald Reagan's request for the same amount of money for the rebels, is among the most ambitious initiatives so far to raise money for the anti-Sandinista rebels.

Arnold de Borchgrave, the paper's editor, announced in a front-page editorial Monday that the newspaper was setting up a non-profit, public corporation to oversee the fund-raising. It would operate independently from the paper's news operations.

He said that Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. representative to the United Nations, would direct the corporation and donate a lecture fee to the cause.

"The money is not being turned over to the resistance," Mr. de Borchgrave said, but will be used to purchase "medical supplies, food and clothing" and other nonmilitary supplies. Federal law prohibits fund-raising within the United

States for weapons to be sent overseas.

The Times's campaign was welcomed Monday by a Washington spokesman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest of the rebel groups. The spokesman, Bosco Matamoros, said that the money for food and clothing would free funds "for other supplies."

Mr. de Borchgrave said he conceived the idea for the campaign on Sunday and won quick approval from Colonel Bo Hi Pak, the top deputy of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon. Mr. Moon is the leader of the Unification Church and president of News World Communications, Inc., the parent company of the Times.

Colonel Pak, Mr. de Borchgrave said, pledged \$100,000 to the drive. The paper's initiative comes while a number of closely related conservative groups, such as the World Anti-Communist League and the United States Council for World Freedom, have been conducting independent fund-raising drives to funnel military and other aid to the rebels.

Adolfo Calero, political chief of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, estimated that, since Congress cut off assistance to the rebels last year, his group had received "close to \$10 million" in private aid. Of that

he said, about 40 percent was for arms and the rest for other forms of assistance.

White House and State Department spokesmen declined to comment Monday on the Times campaign.

■ **O'Neill Chides Ortega**  
Margaret Shapiro and Joanne O'Neil of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Monday that a trip to Moscow by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua just after the House refused to aid Nicaraguan rebels had "embarrassed" lawmakers.

The Massachusetts Democrat added that House sentiment may be shifting toward resuming assistance to the rebels.

"He embarrassed us, to be perfectly truthful," Mr. O'Neill said, suggesting that some Democrats had come under fire at home because of Mr. Ortega's trip and might vote differently next time.

The Reagan administration is expected to renew its push for rebel aid, arguing that pressure must be maintained to move the leftist Sandinista government toward democracy.

While a majority of the House remains opposed to providing the military aid that Mr. Reagan



Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick

wants, Mr. O'Neill said many Democrats now think that the House would vote to provide some form of "nonlethal" or humanitarian aid, to the rebels.

The principal issues are whether the aid will be limited to food, medicine and clothing or include such items as trucks, boots and other nonlethal equipment needed by an army; whether it will be distributed through the Central Intelligence Agency, an international organization such as the Red Cross; and whether the rebels or noncombatants will receive the funds.

## 6,000 in Panama Protest Military Role in Cabinet

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PANAMA CITY — About 6,000 demonstrators marched through this city, accusing Panama's government of corruption and asserting that there was military intervention in the running of the country.

Earlier in the day Monday, President Nicolás Ardito Barletta swore in a new 12-member cabinet, vowing to continue the policies that he enacted after taking office last Oct. 11. Members of the previous cabinet resigned Friday, with little explanation from the government.

The move was widely believed to have been the result of pressure from the military and the seven-party coalition that placed Mr. Barletta in power.

The new cabinet is comprised mainly of persons loyal to the military in the Revolutionary Democratic Party, which ruled Panama directly or indirectly for 16 years before last year's presidential elections. Jorge Abadía Arias, a leading party official, was named foreign minister.

Opposition leaders have asserted that the appointments amount to a virtual military takeover of the government.

## Russian Asks Sweden For Political Asylum

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

STOCKHOLM — A Soviet assistant professor has applied for political asylum in Sweden after defecting via Finland, police said Tuesday.

Yuri Nagzodsky was reported to have taken a ferry from Finland to Stockholm, where he applied for asylum on Monday. He became the ninth Soviet citizen in two years to defect via Finland.

## U.S. Agents Upset German Police, Jews

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BEISEN, West Germany — The sun had barely risen Saturday morning when West German policemen surrounded about 35 French Jews who were camped out in the parking lot of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp memorial site.

The Jews, including camp survivors and former anti-Nazi resistance fighters protesting President Ronald Reagan's visit, were later dragged to a waiting bus and escorted from the site by police, who said they were acting under orders.

Recalling the events, Rabbi Michael Koenig, who survived World War II by hiding in the Netherlands, said Sunday that it had been "frightening to hear a German policeman say, 'I'm just following orders.'"

"It's very frightening to hear the same thing 40 years later," he said. Yet the orders were not given by Germans, but by U.S. Secret Service officials. Over the last week they established a control over events in West Germany that made one television commentator liken them to "Roman legionaries in a foreign country."

Jews were not the only ones to feel brusquely treated. A senior official close to the French delegation said that President François Mitterrand had felt "seriously insulted." On Thursday, Secret Service agents reportedly held up the French president's limousine for 20 minutes after a formal dinner at Falkenstein Castle, near Bonn, until Mr. Reagan's car had left.

French diplomats said that protocol dictated that Mr. Reagan leave first and that the delay caused no ill feeling. But others who attended the dinner described Mr. Mitterrand, waiting impatiently in the limousine, as incensed.

West German officials shared the French distress. A senior official said he "found it somewhat disturbing that I was in the chancellery's complex and was prevented from going up the stairs by American security services."

The forcible removal of the French Jews was only one of numerous confrontations Sunday in which Jewish leaders said that the West German police had shown remarkable restraint. What troubled them, they said, were indications that the police did not act on German orders, but followed Secret Service directives from the White House.

On Sunday, Secret Service agents had events tightly under control, accompanying West German police patrols, giving orders and checking the credentials of reporters and others attending the service at Bergen-Belsen.

Rabbi Abraham Weiss of the Hebrew Institute of Riverdale, in New York City, said it was "distressing for Jews to be denied access, for any American to be denied the right to express moral outrage."

Mr. Weiss was one of a dozen or so Jews whom police escorted from the camp's document center late Saturday night. They had been camped there since Friday to celebrate the Sabbath and protest the president's visit.

Twenty or so cars of policemen arrived at the center's squat concrete building, and Friedrich Wilhelm Thiele, a police official, told the Jews, his voice cracking with emotion: "We have come peacefully."

We have no weapons. You must leave and we have orders to escort you out."

After a discussion, the Jews were allowed to conclude a service. Police then escorted them from the building. One policeman, in a gesture of support, put his arm around a Jewish protester.

Mr. Weiss said Sunday that he had been "overwhelmed with anguish that German policemen escorted me, a Jew, out of Bergen-Belsen."

Little of the confrontation between Jewish protesters and the police was evident to German television viewers.

German officials were generally content with the coverage, but one

unhappily contrasted the images with those of the tumultuous welcome accorded President John F. Kennedy on his visit to West Germany in 1963. He noted that the somber views from Bergen-Belsen and the Bitburg military cemetery visited by Mr. Reagan were "empty of people."

This seemed not only the result of security precautions, but also of broadcast design. Although about 1,200 Jewish protesters were massed in Bitburg at the foot of a camera platform of West Germany's Second Channel, the cameraman avoided swinging toward them. One brief shot showed a small cluster of Jewish demonstrators walking down a street.

"The T70 offers the beginner decision-free photography and simple operation... the experienced photographer has a camera unsurpassed in versatility."

A quote from 'SLR Camera' in the U.K.



Canon T70  
European camera of the year '84.

## Medical History: It's in the Cards

By Irvin Molotsky  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Maryland branch of Blue Cross-Blue Shield, which provides hospital and medical insurance, has announced that subscribers will receive membership cards that contain the equivalent of 800 pages of information on their medical history. Nationwide adoption, the insurer said, is expected in a few years.

The card, which hospitals would use in determining treatment, employs the laser optics technology used in video disks and compact audio disks.

The information can include a digitalized photograph of the cardholder, a facsimile of his or her signature, the extent of the health insurance, a copy of an electrocardiogram, a chest X-ray, a list of medicines being taken, the names of physicians who have provided treatment and other elements.

The information could provide life-saving details in an emergency, Blue Cross said, or it could help a hospital avoid unnecessary procedures.

Thomas H. Sherlock, executive vice president of Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Maryland and chairman

of Health Management Systems, a subsidiary formed by the health insurer to develop the card, said the card would be distributed to the 1.6 million members in Maryland at no cost to them.

He said that doctors, hospitals and other health-care providers had indicated that they would update information on the subscribers' cards without cost, as well.

Full distribution is expected next year after further testing this fall, Mr. Sherlock said. The cards are expected to be available in the rest of the United States in 1987.

Douglas Becker, 19, one of the developers of the card, said the system would be less costly than using expensive telephone connections to link the Blue Cross-Blue Shield computer with, say, a hospital. Instead, a person would carry the health-care record directly to the hospital.

Some people concerned about privacy in the computer age have advocated such a personal card as a way to increase confidentiality.

The card costs \$1.25 to \$1.75 to make and encode, Mr. Becker said.

## Schroeder Has Brain Hemorrhage

By Martha Barnett  
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — William J. Schroeder, who received an artificial heart on Nov. 25, has suffered a brain hemorrhage and has been readmitted to the intensive care unit at Humana Hospital Audubon.

Mr. Schroeder's condition stabilized overnight and his vital signs were normal Tuesday morning. The Associated Press reported, quoting Donna Hazle, a hospital spokeswoman.

"He is awake some of the time," she said. "He is breathing on his own at this time."

Mr. Schroeder, 53, of Jasper, Indiana, who had grown increasingly weak and listless in the last few days, was returned to the hospital Monday afternoon from the apartment across the street where he has lived for a month.

Officials said the hemorrhaging was discovered when a highly detailed X-ray, known as a computerized axial tomography, or CAT, scan, was made of his head.

Ms. Hazle said that doctors have discontinued blood-thinning drugs administered since he suffered a stroke on Dec. 13.

Mr. Schroeder had become weaker Thursday. Since his stroke, he has been plagued by an undisclosed number of seizures, in which he stares blankly for several minutes, followed by periods of weakness and extreme drowsiness.

Mr. Schroeder received a blood transfusion last weekend to fight anemia, a side effect of the pumping action of the mechanical device.

Meanwhile, there are indications that members of Mr. Schroeder's family are beginning to change their view of his decision to accept an artificial heart. He made that

decision when doctors said a human heart transplant would be risky because of his age and because he is diabetic.

The Schroeders originally looked to the device as a treatment "so he would be able to get better and come home," Mrs. Schroeder said in the current issue of Life magazine, which bought exclusive rights to their story.

But after the stroke and other setbacks left her husband unable to talk clearly, remember recent events or care for himself, she told the magazine, "I see it as more of a research experiment. The longer he lives, the more information doctors will get. She added, "Only for us, it's just so hard sometimes."

Mrs. Schroeder said, "He'll never be the way he was. If he had anticipated the hardship that it has been on the family, he might not have done it."



Carlos Mota Pinto

## Carlos Mota Pinto, Ex-Prime Minister Of Portugal, Dies

United Press International

LISBON — Carlos Mota Pinto, 48, a former prime minister of Portugal and a former leader of the Social Democratic Party, died Tuesday of a heart attack in the central city of Coimbra, family and party members said.

Mr. Mota Pinto, faced with constant faction feuding in his party, resigned as party president and left the cabinet of Prime Minister Mario Soares, a Socialist, in February.

He had served as deputy prime minister and defense minister.

A law professor, Mr. Mota Pinto served briefly as prime minister in 1978 at the head of a nonpartisan government appointed by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

■ **Other Deaths:**  
Charles Shipman Payson, 86, a philanthropist and horse breeder, Sunday in Lexington, Kentucky.

Sir Perry Spender, 87, a former member of the Australian war cabinet, federal minister for external affairs and ambassador to the United States, Tuesday in Sydney.



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## Seychelles Coup Leader, Freed by South Africa, Prepares Book on Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JOHANNESBURG** — Michael Hoare, a white mercenary leader whose career has spanned more than two decades, said Tuesday that he would write a book "to set the record straight" about his role in an attempted coup in the Seychelles.

Mr. Hoare was freed Monday from a South African prison where he served less than three years of a 10-year sentence for hijacking.

Mr. Hoare, a former British Army major who took the title of colonel as a mercenary, was sentenced on July 29, 1982, after he and more than 40 other mercenaries commandeered an Air India Boeing 707 in the Seychelles islands in November 1981.

The mercenaries were fleeing after a bungled effort to overthrow the Socialist government of President France Albert René in the Seychelles, an Indian Ocean island group, 1,000 miles off the African coast.

Mr. Hoare and his followers had arrived at Mahé, the main island of the former British colony, posing as rugby players attending a beer festival. They called themselves "The Ancient Order of Foam Blowers."

They were detected at the airport when a customs officer noticed a rifle in baggage packed with children's toys supposedly brought as gifts. A 20-hour battle followed with Tanzanian-backed Seychelles troops, and most of the mercenaries fled in the hijacked plane.

Mr. Hoare, 65, who holds an Irish passport, is believed to be the last of the mercenaries to be released. He was freed under an amnesty offered to aged prisoners last year by President Pieter W. Botha.

Most of his followers had been given lesser sentences and served only a few months.

Mr. Hoare offered his thanks Tuesday to the Seychelles president for freeing seven of his companions who were captured and said he would never again fight for money.

At his home outside Pietermaritzburg, he said at a news conference that he planned to write a book about the failed Seychelles coup "to set the record straight."

The coup attempt and subsequent hijacking aroused international criticism and gave rise to allegations that the South African government had helped the mercenaries beforehand. The Seychelles government has been an outspoken critic of the white-ruled republic.

During the trial, a witness quoted a Hoare lieutenant as saying that seven or eight members of South Africa's government had been involved. But Mr. Botha, who was then prime minister, denied that there had been any official backing for the coup.

In interviews at the time, captured mercenaries in the Seychelles said they each were given a \$1,000 advance to carry out the invasion of the island and that they expected more later.

Mr. Hoare fought with the British Army in Burma in World War II. He later moved to South Africa where he set up a safari company and his mercenary operation.

Mr. Hoare, whose nickname is Mad Mike, achieved renown in Zaire, then called the Congo, in the early 1960s, when he and other mercenaries fought on behalf of the various factions that vied for ascendancy in the years that followed independence from Belgium in 1960.

A movie was made in 1970s, called "The Wild Geese," the mercenary nickname for themselves.

(NYT, Reuters, UPI)



Michael Hoare at a press conference in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, on Tuesday, after his release from prison.

## Mengistu Is Said to Deny Role in Razing of Camp

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia** —

The Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, says that he did not authorize or approve the forced evacuation of tens of thousands of famine victims from a relief camp last week, according to Kurt Jansson, the senior United Nations official here.

Mr. Jansson, the UN assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia, said Monday that he had met with Colonel Mengistu to express the concern of the United Nations and of Western donor nations over the events at Ibnet in Gondar province.

Relief officials and diplomats say that as many as 60,000 refugees, including children, pregnant women and the ill, were driven out by soldiers over a three-day period, beginning April 28.

Mr. Jansson quoted Colonel Mengistu as having said that local officials had been responsible for the evacuation and that the national authorities had not been informed.

"He emphasized that the action was not authorized and that he did not agree with it or approve of it,"

Mr. Jansson said. "He also stressed that such actions will not be allowed to recur."

At least one local official is reported under arrest in connection with the evacuation.

The Ethiopian leader did not shed any light on why local officials had ordered the closure of the camp.

His assertions appeared to contradict a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry this weekend. The statement said that only able-bodied people had left the camp, that they had done so "of their free will" and that all had been issued "sufficient food and other requirements that could take them through to the next harvest."

It is unclear where most of those dispersed from Ibnet are now or what condition they are in. Only about 10,000 are estimated to live near the camp. An effort by Mr. Jansson to find the others by plane was hampered by bad weather on Sunday and Monday.

"It is very rough, mountainous country out there," a Western diplomat said. "It may be that these people have disappeared into the mountains and canyons and no one will ever know what happened to most of them."

## Sudan 'Shakes Off' Past After Nimeiri Downfall

Leaders Shun Revolutionary Rhetoric, Encourage Political Parties' Renewal

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

**KHARTOUM, Sudan** — In the month since President Gaafar Nimeiri was overthrown, the Sudanese have tried to rewrite the textbook for political change in the Third World.

From the start, the process has been refreshing — if sometimes confused and slow — as they dog-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

gedly try to turn back the clock to the perhaps idealized days of parliamentary democracy in the 1960s.

But it is precisely that trial-and-error approach that sets the experience apart and justifies the Arabic name — *infithad*, or shaking off — for what has happened following Major General Nimeiri's 16-year rule.

A month ago, the professional elites demonstrated in Khartoum streets with great dignity until, on April 6, they forced the reluctant armed forces to take over.

Most striking was what was left out of the usual formula. The coup leaders did not call themselves a "revolutionary command council" or proclaim themselves a "corrective movement."

When they seized the radio station, they had no Communique No. 1 prepared for instant broadcast, naming a new government and justifying their takeover with a list of promised, if vague, reforms.

Now, every night in the Khartoum area, after the heat of the day abates, Sudanese flock to open-air rallies of parties that only recently emerged from hiding. The crowds follow the speeches with all the fervor of a people long deprived of democratic dialogue. Even hecklers are tolerated.

But many Sudanese remember that after independence from British rule in 1956, the political parties were much to blame for the instability that led to military rule in 1958 under Field Marshal Ibrahim Abboud for six years, then to General Nimeiri's takeover in 1969.

This time, some members of the Sudanese elite are determined to avoid past errors.

Think tanks have formed among the professionals who spearheaded the final opposition to General Nimeiri to ensure that the transitional government stays on track until elections are held in a year.

These watchdog groups are outspoken in their criticism of their fellow professionals and other ci-

vilians. They note that it was because of civilian dithering in the critical days after the coup that army leaders set up the now-ruling Transitional Military Council to fill the power vacuum.

Also worrying is the knowledge that Iraqi and Libyan money is pouring in to finance various political parties. In general, the parties tolerate the interim civilian government out of a desire to get on with their own campaigning and to avoid responsibility for Sudan's enormous problems.

Many Sudanese forewarn that things are bound to get worse before they get better. That means more famine, chaotic economics and the likelihood of no quick solution to the insurrection in the south, which is sapping public finances and confidence.

Undeterred, the watchdogs sound determined to step in and scale down wage demands expected from among the more than 150 trade unions that now are members of the original anti-Nimeiri alliance of six professional groups and three political parties.

So far, most foreign help is dictated by fear. Saudi Arabia was so concerned that less moderate men might seize power that it has supplied more funds than in the final Nimeiri period.

Soon after the coup, a Sudanese military delegation received a \$50-million check from Saudi Arabia and \$62 million in oil credits that, along with \$82 million previously committed by Washington, should keep chronically strapped Sudan in petroleum products through August.

But how Sudan, with foreign debts of \$9 billion, will work out its salvation with its Western creditors and the International Monetary Fund remains unknown.

Until Sudan can find \$120 million to pay its IMF arrears, few donor countries are expected to produce the extra funds that some of them are considering to bolster the return to civilian rule.

The public and officials console themselves with rectifying the errors of the Nimeiri era, an essentially inexpensive enterprise.

With calm and thoroughness, the authorities are investigating corruption and wrongdoing. Unconfirmed reports insist that various Nimeiri middlemen now under arrest are offering to exchange their ill-gotten gains for a ticket out of the country.

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## Agreement on Port Call In Shanghai Next Week Eludes U.S. and China

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The United States and China are engaged in "delicate negotiations" to decide whether navy destroyers will pay a planned port call to Shanghai next week, according to a State Department official.

The talks, being held in Beijing, have been going on since China said last month that the United States had pledged not to include ships carrying nuclear weapons. The United States denied it had given such assurances, and discussions have so far failed to resolve the dispute.

The issue is deemed so important by Washington that a senior State Department official said Monday that the port call by three destroyers might have to be postponed if a satisfactory agreement was not worked out in the next few days.

The United States has a long-standing policy of not discussing whether a warship is carrying nuclear weapons. Earlier this year, military exercises with New Zealand were canceled when the government of Prime Minister David Lange insisted on assurances that a destroyer that was to pay a port call did not have nuclear weapons aboard.

## Soviet Says POWs Killed In Pakistan

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan—Twenty-four Soviet and Afghan prisoners of war were killed when they tried to escape from an Islamic guerrilla base in Pakistan, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan charged Tuesday.

Ambassador Vitali S. Smirnov said by telephone that the Soviet Union was considering lodging a formal complaint with the Pakistani government for allowing the guerrillas to keep Soviet prisoners on Pakistani territory. He said this violated international law.

"We are fully aware that they have been doing this and my government is considering making a protest," he said.

Mr. Smirnov was the first Soviet official to confirm that Soviet prisoners were being held at a guerrilla base near the city of Peshawar and that the prisoners tried to escape and were killed April 27.

The Pakistani government last week denied that any Soviet prisoners were being held in the country. It said the incident at the guerrilla camp was between two rival guerrilla factions and that one man was killed and several injured when an ammunition dump was blown up.

Mr. Smirnov said that 12 Soviet prisoners and 12 Afghan government soldiers were being held at the base when they overpowered a guard and escaped. The prisoners seized a weapons storehouse and demanded to be handed over to the Soviet Embassy, he said.

The guerrillas opened fire on the prisoners, who then blew themselves up to destroy the large stocks of weapons and ammunition and prevent being recaptured, the ambassador said.

Afghan guerrilla sources said recently that Soviet prisoners were being held at the camp and that there had been an escape attempt. The prisoners seized an arsenal and negotiated with guerrilla leaders for several hours before the guerrillas opened fire, the sources said.

The sources said that 13 Soviet troops were killed, but they said nothing at the time about Afghan Army prisoners.

The Soviet Union has an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan supporting the country's Communist government in its battle with Islamic guerrillas. The guerrillas operate from bases in Pakistan and Iran, but Pakistan says it provides only humanitarian aid to Afghan refugees and that there are no military operations.

**Soviet Asks Again in Kabul**  
Troops from Soviet Central Asia, long considered unreliable for use in Afghanistan because of their Muslim background, have reappeared in parades in the capital of Kabul, Western diplomats said Tuesday, according to a Reuters report from Islamabad.

Up to 40 percent of Moscow's troops in Afghanistan were originally Turkomen, Uzbeks and Tajiks from Soviet Central Asia who were ethnic cousins of the people in northern Afghanistan. Moscow later reduced their number as they fraternized with Afghans.

## Romania Poet Reported Missing After Protest

Reuters

FRANKFURT—A Romanian poet and writer, Dorin Tudoran, has been reported missing after starting a hunger strike April 15 in an attempt to be allowed to emigrate, a human rights organization said Tuesday.

The Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights said that Mr. Tudoran, 39, had been under surveillance by the Romanian secret police and that telephone links with his home in Bucharest had been cut. He began a hunger strike April 15.



General Fabian C. Ver

## Ver Decries Trial Delay in Aquino Case

The Associated Press

MANILA—General Fabian C. Ver asked a court Tuesday to speed his trial on murder charges in the assassination of the leading government opponent, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., saying postponements were causing him "mental anguish, anxiety and humiliation."

General Ver was armed forces chief of staff before being suspended from duty by President Ferdinand E. Marcos after being indicted for conspiracy in the case. Lawyers for 24 other soldiers and one civilian accused with General Ver said they were also adopting similar motions.

The motion noted that hearings on the case by a three-judge court had been postponed at least 21 times because the prosecution said its witnesses were not ready or that it could not locate them.

"But the numerous postponements now appear interminable and unending," General Ver's lawyer, Antonio P. Coronel, said in a motion asking the court not to grant any more prosecution requests for delays.

Ernesto Bernabe, the prosecutor, denied that he was deliberately delaying the proceedings. The presiding justice, Manuel Pamaran, scheduled debate on the motion for Wednesday.

Among the witnesses the prosecution has failed to locate, despite a nationwide search, are two private airport guards and an airline cargo loader.

## Emigration Of Soviet Jews Is Said To Increase

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union reached its highest level in nearly two years last month, according to State Department figures.

In April, 166 Jews left, compared with 97 in March. The March-to-April jump represents a 71 percent increase over the month before, and the peak, thus far, of a slight but gradual rise since the beginning of this year.

Jewish exits from the Soviet Union last showed such a sharp increase in July 1983, when 167 left. A U.S. official said the April tally was "more reminiscent of figures in 1982," after which Moscow allowed fewer to leave.

Since 1979, when 51,320 Soviet Jews were granted exit visas, Soviet emigration has taken a sharp decline. In 1984 about 900 Jews left the Soviet Union, compared with 1,314 the year before.

A State Department official called the April emigration increase "encouraging" but added, "We would like it to be a lot more, and we'd like it to be sustained."

The official added that, besides last month's increase, the State Department has noted two other modest, encouraging signals from Moscow.

More than the usual number of "refuseniks" or Russians who had been denied exit, are now leaving, and there has been a jump in the number of Moscow residents among recent emigrants.

However, while the numbers of visas issued for residents of the capital have increased, they are reported to have decreased elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

## Hernu to Visit New Caledonia

Reuters

PARIS—Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France will leave Wednesday for a 24-hour visit to the Pacific territory of New Caledonia, official sources said Tuesday.

## Greek Parliament Dissolved for Elections

Reuters

ATHENS—Greece's parliament was dissolved Tuesday, paving the way for elections on June 2, after deputies gave a second vote of approval to constitutional changes proposed by the ruling Socialists.

"It is now up to the people to decide," the parliamentary speaker, Ioannis Alevras, a senior Socialist official, told the legislators. "Good luck in your campaigns."

The dissolution order was signed by President Christos Sartzetakis, whose appointment brought about the constitutional crisis.

Earlier, 182 Socialists, Communists and Independents voted in favor of changes trimming the discretionary powers of the president in appointing a prime minister, dissolving the parliament and pardoning criminals.

The constitutional amendments, which cannot be ratified until a new parliamentary vote after the elections, were opposed by 113 deputies, mainly opposition conservatives.

Former President Constantine Caramanlis resigned in protest in March over the government's proposals to curtail the powers of the head of state. The parliament, or Vouli, then voted in Mr. Sartzetakis as president, but the conservatives refused to recognize his election as valid.

A Socialist deputy, Fivos Koutis, who is gravely ill, appeared in parliament to cast his vote. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu embraced him as deputies cheered.

Amendments to the Greek Constitution must be approved in principle by 180 or more deputies in two separate votes, and then ratified by a new parliament after general elections.

Both Mr. Papandreu and the conservative leader, Constantine Mitsotakis, head of the New Democracy party, already have been touring the country addressing mass rallies.

Mr. Papandreu, who says he is sure of getting at least the 48 percent of the vote that swept him into power in 1981, has defended his record on health, welfare and public works and, in campaign posters spread across Greece, has promised "even better times."

Mr. Mitsotakis also has concentrated on domestic issues rather than foreign policy, an area where the Socialists favor greater independence from the West, while the

conservatives want a more pro-Western stance.

Commentators have said that they expect a close race between Mr. Papandreu and Mr. Mitsotakis, who surprised voters last week by offering to cut the price of imported cars if he is elected.

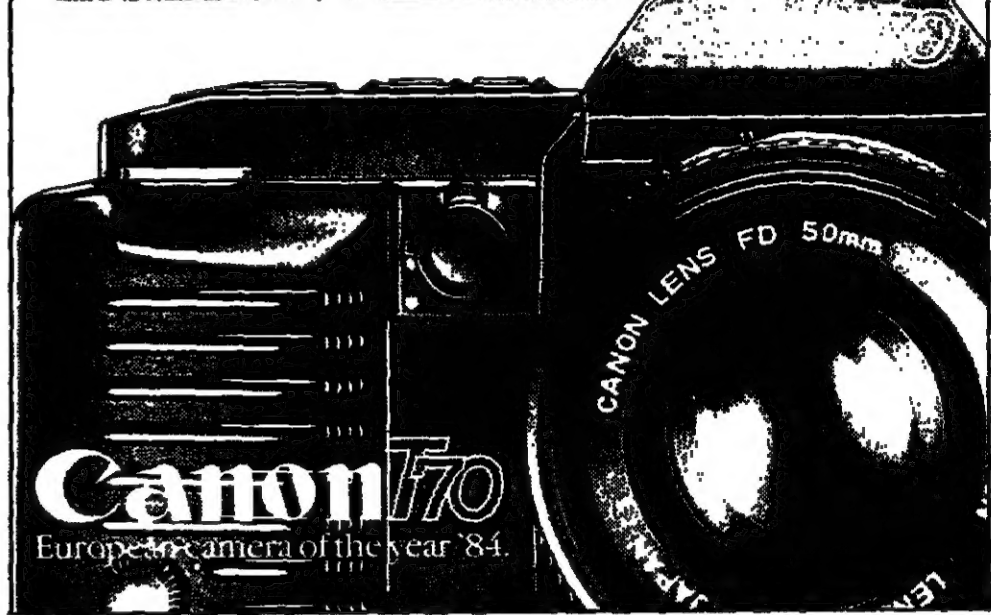
## Soviet Plane Crash Reported

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW—The crew and passengers of an internal flight from Tallin to Kishinev via Lvov were killed in a crash on May 3, the daily Sovetskaya Estonia reported in an issue on sale in Moscow on Tuesday. The paper did not give the number of dead or the type of aircraft involved.

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## INSIGHTS

## Hanoi 'Attack' in Tonkin Gulf: Evidence Indicates It Didn't Happen

By Robert Scheer  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Twenty years ago, on the blackest of nights in the Gulf of Tonkin, when the moon died and dense fog, angry seas, electrical storms and luminous ocean microorganisms conspired to play tricks with a sailor's mind, America went to war.

A murky incident—a purported attack on U.S. vessels by North Vietnam—led President Lyndon B. Johnson to order the bombing of North Vietnam, to obtain a congressional resolution approving the Americanization of the war in Southeast Asia and eventually to station half a million U.S. troops in Vietnam.

However, a reconstruction of those events, based on once-secret government cables and formerly classified, witnessed accounts, indicates that the attack never occurred.

The confusion began the night of Aug. 4, 1964, high on the bridge of the Maddox, an aging destroyer outfitted as a spy ship. Unable to see objects a few feet into the blistery dark, dependent on electronic information gleaned from radar, sonar and intercepted enemy communications, Captain John J. Herrick—a 44-year-old veteran of two wars—concluded that the mysterious dots on his radar screen were North Vietnamese PT boats bent on attacking his two-ship flotilla.

Captain Herrick, commander of the 7th Fleet's Destroyer Division 192, radioed an emergency call to Pacific naval headquarters in Honolulu that would soon be read to the president, who was eating breakfast in the White House 12 time zones away. Johnson was furious.

Two days before, the Maddox had fired first on three North Vietnamese PT boats that had closed to within 10 miles of it in what Captain Herrick believed was an imminent attack. Now, there had apparently been a second incident, and for the next 14 hours the president's men would plan a retaliatory air strike.

Johnson—in the midst of an election campaign—insisted that decisive action be taken soon enough for him to announce it on television that night, even as his staff frantically tried to determine whether an attack had indeed occurred.

In order to meet that deadline, Johnson would overrule the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet and announce the bombing of North Vietnam before some of the U.S. pilots had even arrived over their targets.

In the daylight of Washington it was all very clear and simple—but not so clear back in the darkened Gulf.

From its inception, the purpose of Captain Herrick's mission—which had been conceived in the White House and directed by the president's national security adviser—was largely secret, even to him. It had begun a week earlier, when the Maddox was re-equipped as an intelligence-gathering ship and sent to obtain information on Hanoi's radar and communications, as well as to make a show of force close to the North Vietnamese coast.

Simultaneously, South Vietnamese Navy personnel, trained by the United States and using U.S.-supplied boats, had begun conducting secret raids on targets in North Vietnam.

Unknown to Captain Herrick, one such attack had begun the night of July 30, immediately before he began sailing along the North Vietnamese coast. The North Vietnamese PT boats that closed on the Maddox on Aug. 2 were probably retaliating for that assault.

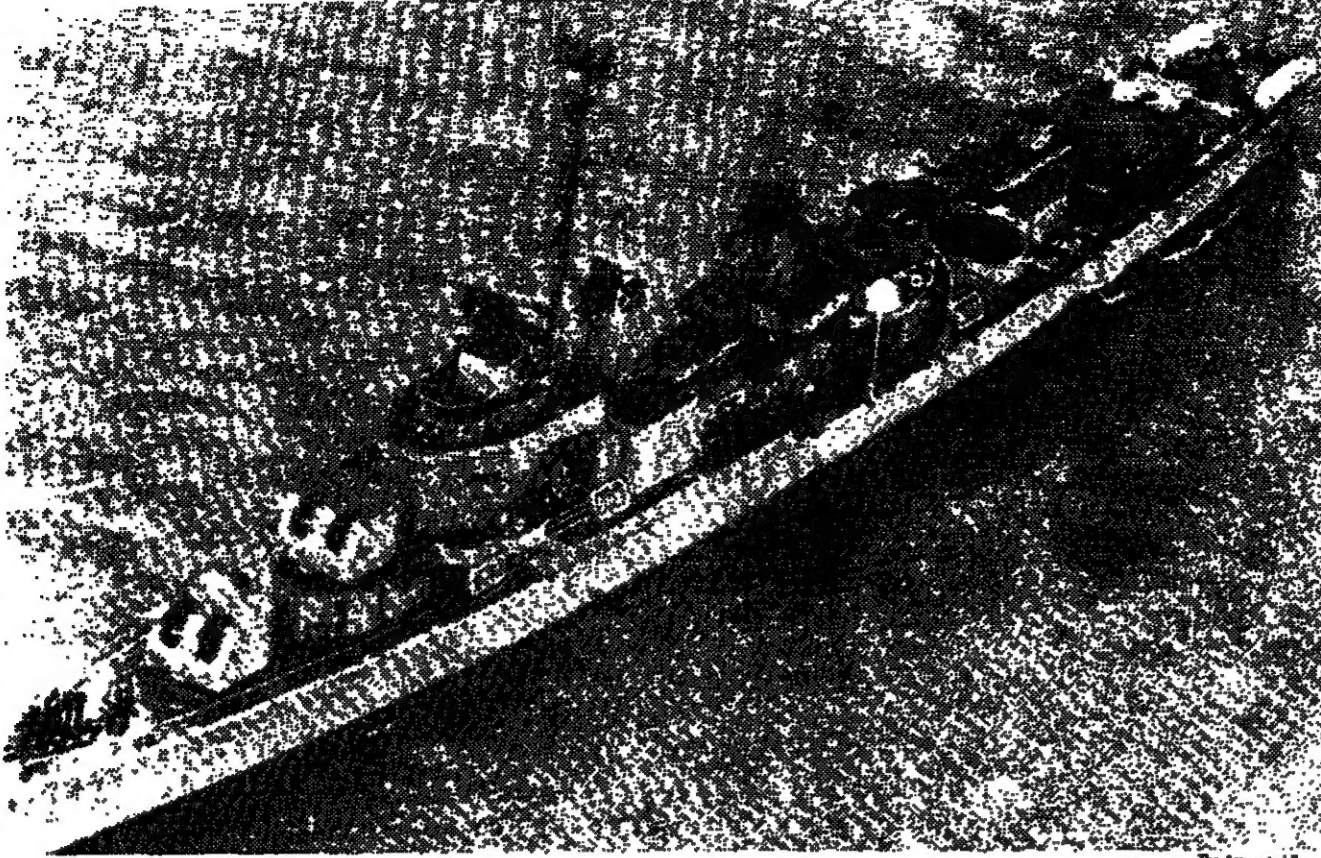
Dean Rusk, secretary of state at the time, conceded as much in a classified cable to General Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. ambassador to Vietnam, the following night. "The Maddox incident is directly related to [North Vietnam's] efforts to resist these activities," Mr. Rusk said.

On Aug. 3, the day after that first Gulf of Tonkin episode, Captain Herrick requested that his patrol be ended because he thought the mission made the Maddox vulnerable. He was turned down by Admiral Ulysses Grant Sharp Jr., commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, who felt this might call into question U.S. "resolve to assert our legitimate rights in these international waters."

Admiral Sharp recently said that he had obtained permission from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to strengthen Captain Herrick's patrol by placing a second destroyer, the Turner Joy, under his command.

Radio monitoring—which was the purpose of Captain Herrick's mission—was conducted by a communications box that had been placed between the Maddox's smokestacks. Intelligence experts stood watch inside the box, intercepting and translating North Vietnamese communications. Occasionally, the officer in charge of monitoring these communications would put out with messages about what he thought the North Vietnamese were doing.

On the night of Aug. 3, another U.S.-directed South Vietnamese commando raid was ap-



The Maddox, a destroyer that was the focus of the 1964 incident that led to U.S. entry into the Vietnam War.

launched and, according to communications monitored by the Maddox, the North Vietnamese confused that mission with Captain Herrick's patrol.

Early on the evening of Aug. 4, the intelligence officer reported to Captain Herrick that the radio communications indicated an imminent attack on the Maddox and her sister ship, Captain Herrick passed the warning on to Washington. It was 9 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time when the message was handed to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Twelve minutes later, Mr. McNamara called the president, who had been with Democratic congressional leaders.

"They have?" Mr. Johnson thundered when he heard about the supposed attack, according to House Majority Leader Carl Albert, who had stayed on after the congressional breakfast. "Now, I'll tell you what I want," Johnson said to Mr. McNamara. "I not only want those patrol boats that attacked the Maddox destroyed, I want everything at that harbor destroyed; I want the whole works destroyed. I want to give them a real dose."

At this point, however, Captain Herrick had not said that his ships were under attack, only that his radio intercepts pointed to the likelihood of an attack.

Immediately after breakfast, Johnson—who was preoccupied with his campaign against the Republican presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater—took a walk with an adviser, Kenneth O'Donnell.

"The President was wondering aloud as to the political repercussions and questioned me rather closely as to my political retaliation," Mr. O'Donnell recalled four years later in a letter to Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"The attack upon Lyndon Johnson," Mr. O'Donnell wrote, "was going to come from the right and the hawks, and he must not allow them to accuse him of vacillating or being an indecisive leader. The emergence of the [Gulf of Tonkin] resolution itself was nothing but political coloration for a decision already taken."

While denying that Johnson wanted to expand the war, his national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, said recently that the president was concerned about his image as a leader. Johnson wanted "to be seen to be capable of an adequately quick response, no doubt about that," Mr. Bundy recalled.

On the Maddox, the man in the communications box whose reports of an impending attack started the incident was known to some as "the hairball man"—after the character in Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" who looked into a hairball and foresaw the future.

"Every time the hairball man came out of that van, I got worried," said Dr. Samuel E. Halpern, who was the ship's physician and is now professor of radiology at the University of California at San Diego. "He'd go running onto the bridge, and then the order came over the intercom and said that these PT boats were ap-

proaching us and that they were going to try to torpedo us. And so we weren't going to wait, we were going to fire and we did, of course."

Dr. Halpern added that after the battle, "some of the chiefs were really upset about the hairball man and the box. And one of them said, 'We ought to throw the goddamned box overboard.'"

Later, investigations within the executive branch and Congress would cast doubts on whether the radio intercepts of an impending attack even applied to the action around Captain Herrick's ships. In testimony four years later before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. McNamara disclosed that the communications intercepted that morning of Aug. 4 consisted simply of North Vietnamese orders to "make ready for military operations" sent to two boats that were incapable of carrying torpedoes.

That night, though, with the radio man's intercepts in hand, Captain Herrick and his officers began to interpret oddly moving radar dots and sonar noises as torpedo attacks from enemy vessels they could not see. The Maddox increased speed to its maximum 30 knots and followed a zigzag course.

At 9:52 P.M., Captain Herrick reported that both his ships were under torpedo attack. Between 22 and 30 torpedoes were counted during the next two hours, during which the destroyers thrashed about in high-speed evasive action while frantically firing their cannon at targets that simply were not visible.

The report of so many torpedoes aroused suspicion among the Maddox's officers because the North Vietnamese Navy was thought to have only 24 torpedoes on all its PT boats. Ultimately, the Americans began to suspect that whatever their instruments said, no attack was in progress.

As Dr. Halpern recalled: "Immediately after the attack, the officers came streaming into the wardroom and it was hysterical, just hysterical laughter. Everybody was laughing like mad, and then suddenly, I realized I was laughing too, the same way. And it was this tremendous release from pressure."

Fighter pilots from two nearby carriers that were providing cover for the destroyers swooped down dangerously close to the breaking waves to drop flares and fire volley after volley, where the radar dots said the targets would be. However, they also could not confirm the presence of enemy boats or torpedoes.

At the end of the "battle," no destroyers had been hit and no torpedoes exploded. Back in Washington, however, the gears were moving inexorably and without the complications of doubt.

About 10 A.M. on Aug. 4, Mr. Bundy's brother, William, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who was vacationing on Martha's Vineyard, off Massachusetts, got an urgent call from Mr. Rusk asking him to return to Washington.

"So, I got down to Washington at 3:30 in the afternoon," William Bundy recalled, "and I went to the office and learned that [Undersecretary of State] George Ball and Abe [Abram]

Chayes [who had recently resigned as the State Department's chief legal adviser] were drafting a congressional resolution."

"I was told the basic story that there apparently had been a second attack and that the president was determined to retaliate and to seek a congressional resolution."

Mr. Bundy said that he never heard anyone in the State Department that day, from the secretary of state on down, express the slightest doubt about the facts of the attack.

"My understanding," Mr. Bundy said, "was that the president was looking to McNamara, and he in turn was looking to Admiral Sharp and other intelligence people for what he, in the end, judged to be solid evidence that it had taken place."

In the Gulf, the evidence was collapsing. Several hours after the so-called attack, Captain Herrick climbed to the bridge of the Maddox, his stomach tight with apprehension that a bizarre error might have occurred. As Captain Herrick reached the top of the ladder, his worst fears were confirmed. He was met there by his second-in-command, Commander Herbert L. Ogier, skipper of the Maddox, who informed Captain Herrick that the reports of the attack had been wrong.

The destroyer had been going unusually fast and zigzagging, and some, if not all, of the sonar sightings had simply been the ship's electronic signals bouncing off its own rudder rather than enemy torpedoes. Commander Ogier told Captain Herrick. Then, Captain Herrick and his top officers huddled and agreed on the source of the error and the necessity of informing Washington.

Captain Herrick cabled word of his discovery: "Review of action makes many reported contacts and torpedoes fired appear doubtful. Freak weather effects on radar and overeager sonar men may have accounted for many reports. No actual visual sightings by Maddox. Suggest complete evaluation before any further action taken."

Captain Herrick's report went up the chain of command to Mr. McNamara, but back in Washington a gun-bro spirit every bit as strong as the one Captain Herrick had fought to overcome was driving events.

"There were two factors at work," recalled Bill Moyers, the longtime presidential aide who was then working on Johnson's reelection campaign.

"The threat from the right of a Barry Goldwater and the threat within his own party from the hawks, from the Cold War wing of the Democratic Party—which a lot of people have forgotten was still very pronounced in the early '60s and chiefly had been carried into Democratic policy by the Kennedy wing of the party. Johnson would look at the Kennedy people around him, like Robert McNamara and McGeorge Bundy and Dean Rusk, and he would later muse out loud as to what they would think if he had taken a position which in their mind would have seemed softer."

McGeorge Bundy insisted in an interview,

however, that it was Johnson himself who took the initiative: "This, I remember quite specifically. He called me up and said we're going to go for a resolution and I said something skeptical [because] of a general feeling that if you want a durable congressional resolution you don't go for it on the basis of some snap event and a surge of feeling around the snap event. And he makes it clear to me that the matter's decided and he's not calling for my advice—he's calling for my staff action in carrying out a decision, which I then do."

That telephone call between Mr. Bundy and the president took place in the morning. There was still no reason to doubt that an attack had occurred when, at 1 P.M., the president had lunch at the White House with Mr. McNamara, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Bundy, the director of central intelligence, John A. McCone, and the deputy secretary of defense, Cyrus R. Vance. Johnson was insistent that the North Vietnamese be punished.

The record shows that Captain Herrick's cable expressing doubt about the attack arrived in Washington at 1:30 P.M., but there is no indication that the men at lunch were informed of its content. Mr. McNamara received the cable sometime after lunch and then called Admiral Sharp in Honolulu.

The conversation between Admiral Sharp and Mr. McNamara, which was not declassified until 1982 under the Freedom of Information Act and which was omitted from previous Defense Department compilations of telephone conversations pertaining to the Gulf of Tonkin incidents, shows the developing uncertainty that afternoon.

Mr. McNamara asked Admiral Sharp, "There isn't any possibility there was no attack, is there?" Admiral Sharp replied, "Yes, I would say there is a slight possibility." Mr. McNamara then said, "We obviously don't want to do it [attack North Vietnam] until we are damned sure what happened," and asked Admiral Sharp, "How do we reconcile all this?"

When the admiral suggested that the order to retaliate be postponed "until we have a definite indication that this happened," Mr. McNamara instructed him to leave the "execute" order in force.

At 4:34 P.M., Washington time, Captain Herrick, in response to Admiral Sharp's insistence for clarification, cabled, "Details of action present a confusing picture although certain that original ambush [on Aug. 4] was bona fide."

Captain Herrick said there were also some sightings on the Turner Joy who reported seeing lights on the ocean as well as torpedo wakes. Some experts, including Captain Herrick and Admiral Sharp, now discount those sightings as a common visual effect created by luminous ocean microorganisms.

In his cable Captain Herrick was responding to what he had been told about intercepted North Vietnamese communications rather than to what he saw. As he recalled recently: "Who am I to doubt stuff that's coming to me on official messages from the intelligence people in the services, you know? And I think that's what McNamara used. I think that's how he made his decision."

FOUR years later, Mr. McNamara would tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the second Herrick cable removed all doubt that an attack had occurred.

At the time of the Fulbright hearings, Mr. McNamara cited then-classified government cables to counter the committee's suspicions that no attack had occurred. Yet, recently declassified documents show that throughout the evening of Aug. 4, the defense secretary had his doubts but was under mounting pressure to make sure the matter was resolved in time to get the president on the evening news.

In a now-declassified phone conversation with Admiral Sharp at 8:39 P.M., Washington time, Mr. McNamara said: "Part of the problem here is just hanging on to this news, you see. The president has to make a statement to the people, and I am holding him back from making it, but we're 40 minutes past the time I told him we would launch."

At 9:09 P.M., Admiral Sharp told Mr. McNamara that the planes could not finish arriving at their targets before midnight, Washington time. "How serious do you think would be a presidential statement about the time of launch?" Mr. McNamara asked. Admiral Sharp replied: "I don't think it would be good, sir, frankly, because it will alert them. No doubt about it. Wouldn't recommend it."

In the next hour, Admiral Sharp had to inform the defense secretary that the air launch had to be delayed further for technical reasons. But Mr. McNamara replied: "The president wants to go on the air at 11:15 P.M., that is the problem."

The pressure to make a televised announcement before the nation went to sleep went on to distort two interconnected and critical processes.

One was the still-annoying detail of determining whether an attack had, in fact, occurred. After Captain Herrick's cable, Admiral Sharp continued frantically to send messages out to the ships demanding clarification on the attack. The military's other concern was that the planes sent to attack North Vietnam must hit their targets before a presidential announcement robbed them of the element of surprise.

There was to be failure on both counts. Planes were sent to bomb North Vietnam before definitive word was reached from the ships about the torpedo attack—and a number of those planes arrived at their destination after Johnson had informed the world of the raid.

In the attack, two planes were shot down. One pilot was killed and the other captured.

Admiral Sharp still believes that there was a North Vietnamese attack on the two destroyers Aug. 4. Vehemently tapping a coffee table in his living room, he said U.S. retaliation was necessary to "send a message, especially when you're dealing with a bunch of goddamned Communists because they're ruthless bastards."

On the night of the gulf incident, though, the record shows that Admiral Sharp was concerned up until the end about whether a PT boat attack had actually been made by the North Vietnamese. A couple of hours before the planes were launched, Mr. McNamara had a top aide contact Admiral Sharp at his Honolulu headquarters to check once again. Admiral Sharp sent a message to Captain Herrick asking him to confirm that his ships had been attacked.

Captain Herrick's reply was received in Washington at one minute before 11 P.M., 16 minutes after the first U.S. planes had taken off to attack North Vietnam.

"Maddox scored no known hits and never positively identified a boat as such. . . . Weather was overcast with limited visibility. . . . Air support not successful in locating targets. . . . There were no stars or moon resulting in almost total darkness throughout action. . . . No known damage or personnel casualties to either ship. . . . Turner Joy claims sinking one boat and damaging another. . . . The first boat to close Maddox probably fired torpedoes at Maddox which was heard but not seen. All subsequent Maddox torpedo reports were doubtful in that it is supposed that sonar man was hearing ship's own propeller beat."

Recently, Captain Herrick said he confirmed the one torpedo firing because he assumed that the Maddox was moving at a slower speed and the sonar equipment only picked up rudder noises as torpedoes when the ship was moving at more than 25 knots. But when shown for the first time that his notes and the ship's log indicated that the Maddox had been traveling at 30 knots when the first alleged attack occurred, Captain Herrick conceded that in all probability, no torpedo had been fired.

At 11:37 P.M., while Admiral Sharp was still searching out evidence to confirm an attack, 38 minutes after Captain Herrick's last cable listing the missing signs of a battle, Johnson went on television and denounced the North Vietnamese for their unprovoked attack.

"Renewed hostile actions against United States ships on the high seas have today required me to order the military forces of the United States to take action in reply," Johnson said.

He continued that he would ask Congress for a resolution that authorized him "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

What had begun as a murky skirmish against mysterious dots and slashes on a radar screen became the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, a finely honed legal justification for America's participation in what would become its most divisive foreign war.

The president got his television appearance and won re-election. Mr. Goldwater suffered a crushing defeat that November, and in a recently published 1980 interview told the Congressional Research Service that he thought the whole Tonkin Gulf incident had been politically motivated.

"I'll be perfectly honest with you," Mr. Goldwater said. "I think it was a complete phony. I think Johnson plain lied to the Congress and got the resolution."

Johnson aides such as McGeorge Bundy say such accusations are false, but there are indications that even the president had his doubts. As Mr. Ball recalled in a recent interview, the president complained to him about "those goddamned slap-happy admirals shooting at flying fish."

Mr. Ball added that Johnson "wasn't convinced at all after the thing. But they had been waiting for a provocation for a hell of a long time. I don't think he was sure. I think he had grave doubts that this attack had occurred. But from the point of view of the president and those who were around him who were eager for a stronger American line to be taken, this served the purpose."

## Hugo Black: A Man and His Complexities

By David Margolick

New York Times Service

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama—Next year, when his alma mater marks Hugo L. Black's 100th birthday, the topic will be his years on the U.S. Supreme Court. Those who lived with Justice Black or worked for him or have studied his long and eventful life recently gathered at the University of Alabama Law School to ponder something more complicated still: the kind of man he was when he got to the court.

For the better part of a day, relatives, former clerks and scholars retraced Justice Black's journey from Ashland, Alabama, to the Supreme Court, where only two men have served longer and few have had as great an impact. They sought to connect the dots that make up the man's life, to see whether Justice Black's judicial career represented an extension or a repudiation of his youth.

Justice Black, a U.S. senator in 1937 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt named him to the court, used to describe himself as a "backyard country fellow." In fact, he was a complex and private man who, when he died in 1971, left, in addition to his legal opinions, a legacy of maddening contradictions.

How, for instance, could a man who became a symbol of individual rights have built his political career on his support for Prohibition? How did this anti-establishment populist, who championed the "little guy," emerge from a relatively affluent childhood and Birmingham's prosperous South Side?

AND, perhaps most perplexing of all, how could Justice Black, who wrote or joined in most of the landmark civil rights rulings in the court of Chief Justice Earl Warren, once have belonged to the Ku Klux Klan? And not only belong to the Klan but have even extolled it once for upholding "the real princi-

ples of American manhood and womanhood" and for "loving the pride of Anglo-Saxon spirit" and for remaining true to "the heaven-born principles of liberty written in the Constitution of this country?"

These are questions every bit as unfathomable and frustrating as the history of the South itself, a history with which Justice Black was so closely bound for his 85 years. The answers offered varied; but they seemed to build to the same point: that Justice Black, far from being the "traitor to the South," as he often was called, actually represented many of the region's noblest traditions.

"Hugo Black was one of us," said Jerome Cooper, a Birmingham lawyer, who was Justice Black's first law clerk. "He yielded to no one in his love for the South. But he was also an American and a world figure, and we produced him."

Indeed, several people noted that Justice Black's very Southernness, along with his stoical pride, was what protected him best when he was virtually uncommunicated by the state of Alabama in the aftermath of Brown vs. Board of Education, the case that led the Supreme Court to strike down racial segregation in schools in 1954, and other court decisions.

"He never had any great bitterness toward the people of Alabama because he always felt he was one of them," said Justice Black's sister-in-law, Virginia Durr, 82, who attended the symposium, which was organized by the law school.

"It's very difficult in the South to be self-righteous," she said. "We were all segregationists when we grew up. You can't say everybody else is a son of a bitch or wrong if you were exactly the same way yourself."

Not surprisingly, the old enmities toward Justice Black have not died altogether. A few years ago the town of Ashland, where his father ran a general store, refused to name its new library for him, and over time it allowed his boyhood home to disintegrate.

Still, the extent to which attitudes have changed is apparent from his alma mater, which now enrolls about as many blacks as there were places in the justice's graduating class. Once, according to Roger K. Newman, who is writing a biography of Justice Black, the law school refused to place a volume of his legal opinions in its library and declined to invite him to its 50th class reunion.

Now, although situated on Paul W. Bryant Drive, the law school seems to be one place in Tuscaloosa where "Bear" Bryant, the late coach of the Alabama football team, is ranked only No. 2.

To most people, Justice Black's membership in the Robert E. Lee Klavern of the Birmingham Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s would be a little more than an oddity. But at this gathering, the topic was discussed as impassionately as when the disclosures were first made.

MOST explanations that were offered centered on such things as political expediency, bad judgment or Justice Black's "joinder mentality," all theories that his most fervent followers can live with. They had more difficulty, however, with the hypothesis offered by J. Mills Thornton 3d of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Thornton, an authority on Southern history, argued that Justice Black's Klan involvement had been far more "extensive and ardent" than has been generally supposed. But far from being solely a racist and regressive organization, he said, the Klan was actually a "fountainhead for liberalism" for Justice Black and other political figures in the state.

The Klan, he explained, was in large part a protest movement by poorer and more marginal whites, one that helped sensitize Justice Black to the rights of the downtrodden.

Moreover, like the banning of alcohol under Prohibition, which Justice Black also supported, it both reflected and reinforced his idealized



Hugo L. Black

view of early American history, particularly the nobility of the Founding Fathers and the Constitution they wrote.

Mr. Thornton's theories were greeted with anger and annoyance by several former clerks, who suggested that one cannot always believe history that is written by historians. Others, like Melford Cleveland, who clerked for Mr. Black 10 years earlier, viewed the theories more philosophically.

"In my book, he was so much larger than life that none of this really matters," he said. "It's just like a group of people standing at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial and talking about Abraham Lincoln."

## In Flanders Field, Again

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

WAREGEM, Belgium—Past the lindens, in leaf now along the path, and the rhododendrons in flower lies the Flanders Field American Cemetery. The guide says that no poppies grow among the graves but that, during the summer, they do fill nearby fields.

This is the smallest American war cemetery abroad, 368 graves on a 6-acre (2.4-hectare) site. Most of the soldiers served in the 37th and 91st Divisions of the U.S. Army in World War I, moving from the Meuse-Argonne sector in France to the front lines in Flanders on Oct. 30, 1918.

A general attack eastward started at 5:30 the next morning. The 91st Division took many casualties in capturing a wooded area, called Spillars Bosch, a few hundred yards east of the cemetery. The woods are now flanked by prosperous suburban homes.

The 37th Division moved under heavy fire to the outskirts of the village of Cruysantem. After further advances both divisions were relieved during the night of Nov. 4, re-entering the front lines on Nov. 10. The American troops progressed almost unopposed against the retreating German Army the next day, just before the armistice went into effect at 11 A.M. The war was over, and this part of Belgium 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Brussels began to bury the dead.

They lie here in immaculate graves, the grass watered daily and cut to military shortness. Their names are unmistakably American: Private Charles Mangogna from New York; Sergeant Alfred Foster, California; Private Joe Carpen, Ohio; Private Stanislaw Labno, Nebraska; Private Jacob Yankman, Illinois; Private Arthur Segall, Pennsylvania; Private Norbert Fruth, Minnesota; Private Ole Olson, Wisconsin; Private Axel Rydell, Minnesota;

Private Julius Plaskawick, New York; Private Camillo Trorano, Pennsylvania; Private Michele Chiumenti, Washington; Corporal Aloisius Feely, California; Lieutenant Lionel Anderson, Kansas; Private John Dziurzynski, Ohio; Private Emil Wisner, Montana; Private Norman Stein, New York; Private Roscoe Stubbs, Iowa.

Their headstones are aligned in four areas around a white stone chapel that stands in the center of the cemetery. On the chapel gable letters say: "These graves are the permanent and visible symbol of the heroic devotion with which they gave their lives to the common cause of humanity." As if it were needed, a small sign in Flemish and English appeals for "silence and respect."

The guide notes that the name of the cemetery has a special meaning to older Americans because of the 1915 poem by John McRae that many learned when it was still taught in grade school:

*In Flanders Fields*

*In Flanders fields the poppies grow  
Between the crosses row on row,  
That mark our place, and in the sky  
The larks still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt down, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,  
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe,  
To you from falling hands we throw  
The torch—be yours to hold it high;  
If you break faith with us who die,  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow,  
In Flanders fields.*

But what are words?



## ARTS / LEISURE

## 'Old Times,' Revived, Is Haunted by Past Players

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Back at the Haymarket Theatre Royal 15 years after its London premiere, Harold Pinter's "Old Times" comes up looking very strong indeed, thanks largely to a new production by David Jones that, after his "Betrayal" on film, invites us to consider another well-made mystery instead of one of the old pause-filled enigmas.

Three people in a room: a man (Michael

## THE BRITISH STAGE

Gambon) and two women (Liv Ullmann and Nicola Pagetti), all of whom have at some time been sexually involved with one other and are now inhabiting different dimensions of time and space. Echoes of Sartre's "Huis Clos" are here, but so too are even stronger ones of Pinter's "Design for Living": bisexuality and the utter impossibility of living either apart or together if there are three of you is what "Old Times" is essentially about, but unlike most of Pinter it is bedded around in old songs and wartime movie references that make it among the most accessible and even nostalgic of all his plays.

It's also now a play haunted by the ghosts of the original players, who died before their time: Vivien Merchant in London, and Robert Shaw and Mary Ure on Broadway, all brought an energy to the first productions that seems to be lacking here.

Liv Ullmann, in her London stage debut, brings to an essentially hothouse evening that air of Scandinavian health and efficiency with which Ingrid Bergman used to blast through Shaw. Michael Gambon is suitably bemused as Deeley, but it is Pagetti as the girl that the other two are fighting over who is the revelation here.

No longer just a pawn in someone's else's power game, she becomes the central focus of a struggle on two levels of time, past and present, which are intercut and overlapped by Pinter to allow endless permutations of a sexual confrontation played through to a chilly end in language that seems to have been lovingly hacked out of granite.

Coward's "Cavalcade," newly staged to open the 1985 Chichester season in only its second professional revival for more than half a century, is a stage epic of stunning

ambition conceived one afternoon in Foyles bookshop in 1929, when Coward was leafing through some bound volumes of old magazines and happened upon a photograph of a troop ship leaving for South Africa. From that single historical image grew a grandiose show in three acts and 22 scenes covering 30 years of English upstairs-downstairs life. When indeed they came 40 years later to make the television series "Upstairs, Downstairs," it was surely in tribute to Coward and "Cavalcade" that some of the characters bore the same names.

"Cavalcade" first opened in October 1931, a few weeks after Britain had come off the gold standard and two weeks before an election was to return a national government: Coward, as ever bleakly uninterested in politics, had failed to notice the significance of his accidental but as usual immaculate timing. His show was hailed as a triumph of patriotism, where he had in fact meant it to be nothing so simplistic or jingoistic.

This is an epic devoted to the much wider concept of duty that runs through most of his work, and somewhere in "Cavalcade" you can find almost everything that mattered about Coward as a dramatist and as a man: the strong sense of the immediate past, the concept of duty and decent behavior as above all else, the brisk efficiency of a love scene on the Titanic, and, overall, a cascading sense of sheer theater. "Cavalcade" is not just about duty to nation: it's about duty to family, friends, talent, circumstances and ideals, and in among its great processional crowd scenes of war and celebration is actually a much smaller play, entirely concerned with the fortunes above and below stairs of

one cross-sectional English family from 1899 to 1929.

But rather than leave it as the domestic convention he later explored in "This Happy Breed" and "Brief Encounter," Coward decided that an audience battered by the Depression might like to see something a little more lavish, not least Queen Victoria's funeral. It is to the credit of John Galsworthy's Chichester management to have rounded up 200 local amateurs to add to the resident 30 Equity professionals and staged all of that.

It is also good to notice that the director, David Gilmore (who recently also staged "The Hired Man" and is becoming something of an expert on stage pageants), has seen and avoided the one great danger of "Cavalcade," which is that it can end up looking like a Tory party conference set to music. Did not Mrs. Thatcher quote (without acknowledgment) its famous "dignity and peace and greatness" toast in her last pre-election address to the nation?

"Cavalcade" is not at all to do with politics of that kind, and if I have any objection to the new production (in which Joanna McCallum and Lewis Fliender admirably lead us through the 30 years from Mafeking to 1930) it is that Gilmore has drastically reshaped the end, so that instead of the scene of nightclub chaos suggested by Coward we get 200 people singing "Jerusalem." If Noel had wanted his epic to end at the last night of the proms, he'd have said so in the script.

Stretched in more ways than one across five acts and 90 minutes, Jean-Jacques Bernard's "Martine," which had an unaccount-

able European success in the early 1930s and is now being given its first London revival in more than half a century on the National's Lyttelton stage, is a coy rustic fable about the

farmgirl of the title being loved and then left by a young Parisian journalist in search of a more sophisticated wife. It's the kind of show Marie Antoinette might have commissioned for one of her farmyard evenings at Versailles, and its appearance at the National seems curious until you remember that the director, Sir Peter Hall, also gave us "Akenfield" and seems to see something more in wheatfields than the chance of hay fever.

Martine is quite beautifully played by Wendy Morgan, while around her are grouped Andrew C. Wadsworth as the faithless journalist, Jean Anderson as his craggy grandmother, Jessica Turner as the smart girl he marries and Barrie Rutter as the village boy with whom Martine eventually settles into a loveless marriage. But neither they nor the beauty of Alison Chitty's settings can disguise the fact that this is a feeble and whimsical period piece that might just about survive as a René Clair movie or a French musical of the "Parapluies de Cherbourg" variety but that looks desperately thin and lethargic at the Lyttelton.

As pastoral romances go, "Martine" deserves a footnote in a history of French drama for having introduced what its author called "the value of the unspoken word," but despite the elegance of John Fowles' translation (marked only by his maddening use of the English "one" for the French "on") it would, I suspect, also benefit from the value of the unproduced revival.

## Poor Season Cuts Tony Nominations by 3 Categories

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The nominating committee for the Tony Awards has dropped three categories this year: for leading actor and leading actress in a musical, and for choreography. Theater historians and Tony administrators say they cannot recall an instance when one category was dropped, much less three.

The truncated Tony program reflects the bleak state of the Broadway musical this year. "The category is for 'outstanding per-

formance by a leading actor in a musical' and the nominators immediately jumped on the fact there wasn't one," said George White, president of the O'Neill Theater Center and one of the 11 nominating-committee members. Similar reasoning lay behind the decision to drop the other categories.

The musical "Big River" collected 10 nominations. Of productions imported from Britain, "Much Ado About Nothing" took seven and "Strange Interlude" six. David Rabe's "Hurlyburly" and the revival of Peter

Nichols' "Joe Egg" each received four nominations.

Nominated for best play are "Hurlyburly," William Hoffman's "As Is," Neil Simon's "Biloxi Blues" and August Wilson's "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom." Other nominees for best musical are "Grind," "Quilters" and "Leader of the Pack."

Nominated for direction are Keith Hack for "Strange Interlude," Terry Hands for "Much Ado," Marshall W. Mason for "As Is" and Gene Saks for "Biloxi Blues."



Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, left, and Daniel Barenboim during rehearsals.

## French Flair, German Analysis For Ponnelle's 'Don Giovanni'

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Opera is a mixed medium, and few of its practitioners bring a more mixed background to it than Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, stage director and designer of the "Don Giovanni" that opened the fourth Mozart festival of the Orchestre de Paris last night.

Indeed, except for his collaboration since 1982 with Daniel Barenboim, the orchestra's music director, on the productions of Mozart's three great "Italian" operas, Ponnelle — although born in Paris 53 years ago — has worked hardly at all in his native city.

Until he burst onto the international scene with his 1968 Salzburg Festival production of Rossini's "Barber of Seville," Ponnelle had worked almost entirely in the German theater world. Yet, while Ponnelle is a seemingly contradictory mixture of French flair and sense of style and German professionalism and passion for analysis, he comes by it naturally enough through ancestry, education and happenstance. He has homes in Munich and in the Sologne region south of Paris and, as he said during a break in rehearsals, "when I'm in France I miss German organization and professionalism and when I'm in Germany I miss the French — I don't know — atmosphere."

The Ponnelle family has been a leading Burgundian winegrowing clan for generations, although Jean-Pierre's grandfather was also a music critic and his father a journalist and broadcaster, while his mother's side brought a Central European theatrical background. But a crucial event in Ponnelle's adolescence came when his father was appointed to found a radio station in Baden-Baden, in the French zone of occupied Germany. The Southwest German Radio became, and remains, a hotbed of traditional and avant-garde music, and many prominent musicians passed through the Ponnelle household.

Those first years after the war was the time of my puberty, when I was discovering the world, and the puberty of postwar Germans, their rediscovery of all their art that had been banned by the Nazis," Ponnelle recalled. "I was in the French school there, but I was always at the radio listening to rehearsals."

Hans Rosbaud, the radio's music director then, was invited to conduct by the newly founded festival at Aix-en-Provence and the conductor needed a crash course in French. Young Ponnelle and Rosbaud developed a symbiotic relationship. "We would go for walks in the forest while he tried to understand what I told him about French, and I would try to understand his analysis, in French, of Bruckner's symphonies."

In Baden-Baden he became friendly with Hans Werner Henze, then early in his composing career. The friendship continued in Paris, where Ponnelle pursued a classic French education in philosophy, art history, painting (with Fernand Léger), and a lot of hanging out in bistros. One result was that Ponnelle designed the world premiere of Henze's first major opera, "Boulevard Solitude," in Hannover in 1952.

The success of this production brought the utterly inexperienced 20-year-old more designing jobs in German theaters, and brought him into contact with two formidable personalities — Karl Heinz Stroux, for many years director of the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus, whom Ponnelle regards as a kind of second father, and Carl Ebert, then intendant of the Städtische Oper in

West Berlin, from whom he says he learned absolute respect for the music and how to read a score with the eyes of a stage director.

This was interrupted by obligatory military service in the Algerian war from 1959 to 1961, which on a personal level provided time for reflection and a decision to add stage directing to designing. Stroux came through with the first offer, to stage Camus's "Caligula" at the Schauspielhaus, followed by his first opera, "Tristan und Isolde" at the Düsseldorf Opera. Until the watershed Salzburg "Barber," it was a career mostly in German spoken theater, although the range encompassed Greek classics, Shakespeare, Ionesco and "Kiss Me Kate" and "Hello Dolly!"

Since that 1968 "Barber," however, Ponnelle's career has been that of an international and peripatetic operatic *maitre-en-scène*, but one with a rather Germanic penchant for systematic cycles. Among them have been the celebrated Monteverdi cycle at the Zurich Opera with Nikolaus Harnoncourt, Wagner's "Ring" at Stuttgart, and above all Mozart — first in Cologne, with István Kertész then Sir John Pritchard; in Zurich with Harnoncourt; at Salzburg with Herbert von Karajan, Karl Böhm and James Levine; and in Paris and Washington with Barenboim.

The Paris "Don Giovanni" is being billed as a new production, which is not altogether the case. It uses sets that Ponnelle designed three years ago, but illness kept him from doing the staging then, and he also has redone the costumes. In any case, says Ponnelle, with Mozart there is no end to discovery. "When I do a revival of something from the usual repertory, it is more or less mechanical. With Mozart — never!"

Then there is the matter of adjusting for the singers on hand. "This Don Giovanni is really green, young and aggressive. To have a Giovanni climbing to the balcony after the serenade is good for a young man, but it might not be so good for a not-so-young man."

If conductors like Ponnelle, and they usually do, it is because he responds to them. "Opera is a partnership, and since I am both the director and designer, my partner is the conductor. They see that I know music — a lot of stage directors can't read music — and I change in relationship to different conductors' tempi."

Ponnelle frankly works with an elitist audience in mind, educated and knowledgeable, who will get the intellectual jokes he finds through Mozart and understand the social relationships. "Mozart is impossible to interpret if you don't know what the church was in the 18th century, or what the relationship was between nobles and peasants. And the translations of da Ponte's librettos are so miserable — there is often a second level that gets lost in puritan translations."

Despite a nonstop pace, Ponnelle has not done everything yet. He has his eye on Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and Berg's "Wozzeck," and in July the Munich Opera Festival opens with his first staging of Berg's "Lulu," with Catherine Malfitano in the title part and Friedrich Cerha (who completed Berg's score) conducting.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, also May 11, 14 and 17. The festival continues through June 13, with concerts at the Salle Pleyel, including Mozart's version of Handel's "Messiah" (June 9), and chamber concerts at the palace of Versailles (June 12) and Saint-Merri Church in Paris (June 13).

## Florence 'Don Carlos': A Gala Event

By William Weaver

FLORENCE — Verdi's "Don Carlos" hardly is a rarity by now. In one form or another, it is in the repertory of every major opera house. And yet its demands are so great that any successful production is likely to be a gala event.

Thus it was a suitable choice as the inaugural work for the 48th Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, which opened at the Teatro Comunale last week.

Although hardly an ideal performance, the Florentine "Don Carlos" (or, properly, "Don Carlo," since this opera, originally written

for Paris, was heard in the standard Italian translation) had much to recommend it, in particular the Elisabetta of Mirella Freni, an interpretation refined through long experience that has gained even greater depth while losing none of its radiance. Set against this moving characterization was the unfamiliar but almost equally effective Eboli of Giovanna Casolla, stately, impassioned, warm-voiced. The other female member of the cast — Patrizia Pace — revealed a bright, appealing soprano, first as the page Tebaldo and then as the heavenly voice.

In the title role, Luis Lima looked perfect: young, ardent and romantic — and, except for a few moments of crooning, he also sounded good. His beautiful, open vowels were a balm, and his voice blended ideally with the resonant baritone of Piero Cappuccilli. Simon Estes, King Philip at the premiere, was indisposed by the second performance and was replaced by Bonaldo Giaiotti, a creditable artist in good form. The same can be said of Paolo Washington, as the Inquisitor.

Young as he is, James Conlon has conducted the opera many times, but at this Florentine debut his approach seemed tentative. Lovely orchestral textures were sometimes marred by ill-judged tempos. Stage and pit — especially in choral scenes — were not always together. Nothing went badly wrong, but one only occasionally had the feeling that all was absolutely right.

Pier Luigi Pizzi designed the sets and costumes and was responsible for the staging. Designer Pizzi — dividing the stage horizontally by a broad platform, with an open pit in its center — did director Pizzi a bad turn, limiting and confusing the acting area. The garden scene was dark, the *auto-da-fé* cramped and the final moment ineffective. Still, this was opera on a grand scale, and the complex score, the perceptive libretto with its affecting characters, carried the day.

Devised by the critic Fedele d'Amico, acting as guest artistic director, the calendar of this year's Maggio is long — a May that stretches almost to July — and full of alluring events (including Alban Berg's "Lulu" in a new translation into Italian by d'Amico). In the stormy paranoias of Italian cultural life, the festival remains a fixed star.

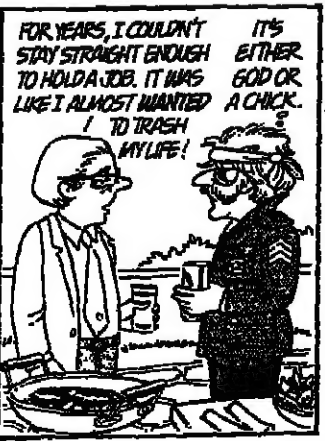
William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy and writes about the arts. His latest book is the biography "Duse."

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00
GE	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	288.33	287.00	287.00	+1.33
Indust.	134.00	133.00	133.00	+1.00
Transp.	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
Comp.	39.00	38.50	38.50	+0.50

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Composite	288.33	287.00	287.00	+1.33
Indust.	134.00	133.00	133.00	+1.00
Transp.	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
Comp.	39.00	38.50	38.50	+0.50

Today's  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 106,150,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 85,650,000  
Prev. consolidated close 17,935,100

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	240	+20
Declined	240	-20
Unchanged	240	0
Volume up	1,046,000	
Volume down	1,234,000	

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Composite	288.33	+1.33		
Indust.	134.00	+1.00		
Transp.	15.00	+0.50		
Comp.	39.00	+0.50		

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00
GE	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Bonds	75.00	+0.01		
Utilities	75.00	+0.01		
Indust.	75.00	+0.01		

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	900	+10		
Declined	900	-10		
Unchanged	900	0		
Volume up	1,046,000			
Volume down	1,234,000			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Net	Vol.	Chg.
May	1,000	0	1,000	
May	1,000	0	1,000	
May	1,000	0	1,000	
May	1,000	0	1,000	

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Indust.	134.00	133.00	133.00	+1.00
Transp.	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
Comp.	39.00	38.50	38.50	+0.50
Composite	288.33	287.00	287.00	+1.33

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume	4 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume
106,150,000	85,650,000	17,935,100	106,150,000	85,650,000

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
288.33	287.00	287.00	287.00	+1.33

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE
288.33	287.00	287.00	IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00
134.00	133.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00
44.00	43.00	43.00	GE	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00

## NYSE Finishes With Small Gain

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made modest gains Tuesday, apparently aided by hopes for lower U.S. interest rates.

Oil stocks continued to dominate the actives. The Dow Jones industrial average added 4.97 to 1,252.76. Advancing stocks topped declining ones by 4-3 ratio. Volume totaled 100.2 million shares, up from 85.7 million traded Monday.

Despite narrow gains in the past three sessions, the market is still nervous because of light volume and lack of breadth, said George Pirone of Dreyfus Corp.

Mr. Pirone said there seemed to be a consensus that a rally would abort near the 1,260 level, when participants see an opportunity to take profits.

"More institutions are becoming convinced that there is a possibility that the market will move up from here," said Trade Latimer of Evans & Co.

"Bull markets are built on walls of worry," she said. Concern about missing an upward move prompted portfolio managers to do "a little nibbling," especially in blue-chip stocks, she said.

Buying seemed to be based on fundamentals rather than rumors of takeovers or restructuring, she said.

"The market still lacks the conviction it needs for a sustainable rally," Charles Comer of Oppenheimer and Co. "Selling will come in if it rallies much more," he said.

On the trading floor, USF&G Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, gaining 1/4 to 33 1/2.

The National Association of Securities Dealers' index of OTC stocks added 1.04 to 280.89.

Uniroyal followed, slipping 1/4 to 19 1/4.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE
288.33	287.00	287.00	IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00
134.00	133.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00
44.00	43.00	43.00	GE	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE
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134.00	133.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00
44.00	43.00	43.00	GE	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE
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134.00	133.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00
44.00	43.00	43.00	GE	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE
288.33	287.00	287.00	IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00
134.00	133.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00	103.00	+1.00	104.00	103.00
44.00	43.00	43.00	GE	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00	43.00	+1.00	44.00	43.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00
110.00	109.00	109.00	Amgen	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00	110.00	109.00

INVESTMENT  
OPPORTUNITY



PREFERRED; EASILY ACQUIRED;  
INSTANT LIQUIDITY

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE
1979	288.33	287.00	IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00	124.00	123.00
1978	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1977	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1976	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1975	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1974	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1973	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1972	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1971	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1970	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1969	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1968	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1967	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1966	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1965	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1964	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1963	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1962	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1961	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1960	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1959	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1958	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1957	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1956	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1955	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1954	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1953	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1952	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1951	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1950	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1949	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1948	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1947	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1946	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1945	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1944	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1943	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1942	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1941	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1940	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1939	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1938	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1937	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1936	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1935	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1934	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1933	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1932	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1931	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1930	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1929	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1928	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1927	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1926	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1925	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1924	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1923	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1922	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1921	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1920	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1919	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1918	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1917	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1916	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1915	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1914	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1913	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1912	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1911	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1910	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1909	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1908	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1907	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1906	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1905	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1904	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1903	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1902	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1901	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1900	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1899	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1898	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1897	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1896	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1895	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1894	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1893	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1892	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1891	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1890	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1889	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1888	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1887	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1886	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00	1		104.00	103.00
1885	134.00	133.00	AT&T	104.00</									



Statistics Index  
WEDNESDAY MAY 8, 1985

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Psychological Tests Stir Debate in Europe, U.S.

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When a comptroller with 12 years' experience applied for a middle-management job with a French multinational, the company required psychological tests. Among other things, the tests purport to check out a job candidate's emotional stability. But some managers resent having to take tests devised for psychotics and schizos.

In the French case, the comptroller first had to look at a series of Rorschach inkblots. The Rorschach test is a personality and intelligence test in which a subject interprets the inkblot designs in terms that reveal intellectual and emotional factors. The comptroller replied to the request by saying that he simply saw an inkblot.

Clinical psychology, which uses such tests as the Rorschach one, differentiates between "normal" and "abnormal" behavior. This psychology is based on clinical observation of emotionally disturbed patients. By contrast, occupational psychology is based on observation of people singled out for their work-function and skills, such as technicians or managers.

After the Rorschach test, the comptroller was given a box of wooden toys: houses, trees, a factory, shops and a church — and asked to build a village. He built one with a single shopping street because, he told the psychologist, he had been in Normandy the previous weekend, where many villages are of that type. Had he gone to a U.S. suburb for the weekend he might have done it differently.

PARTLY because of a resistance by job candidates to such tests, British companies are switching from clinical psychology tests that reveal personality "abnormalities" to more job-specific psychological tests, according to British psychologists.

"Rorschach tests are a gimmick rather like graphology [the psychological study of handwriting]. The process appears to offer a mystique but it is dubious whether it is answering questions" about potential job performance, says Joshua Fox of Career Analysts, a London-based group of occupational psychologists.

But most French companies, according to psychologists in France, still have faith in clinical psychology.

Although job-specific tests may be frequently able to determine whether a manager is emotionally stable, they are more acceptable to the interviewee than tests using clinical psychology. Most function-oriented tests are based on empirical evidence after testing of a sample of managers assumed to be normal.

"We did use a form of inkblot tests," says Vic Dulwitz, manager of psychological services at Standard Telephone & Cables PLC. "A few years ago we decided to drop it because a lot of candidates thought it was a joke and it undermined the tests' credibility."

Saville & Holdsworth Ltd., the largest British company of occupational psychologists and a test publisher, estimates that it has 200 corporate clients. Career Analysts also lists 200 corporate clients. Independent Assessment & Research Center Ltd., a smaller British company of occupational psychologists, lists 20 corporate clients.

Large companies, such as British Telecommunications PLC have in-house occupational psychologists. "We carry out a job-analysis then develop a test in relation to it. It's a lot more useful [than clinical psychology tests]," says a spokesman for British Telecom.

Some British psychologists argue that the switch from clinical psychology to function-oriented psychological testing in Britain started after the introduction in 1975 of the Sex Discrimination Act and the Equal Pay Act banning, among other things, sexual bias in hiring. "We find Rorschach-type tests difficult to justify in terms of the Equal Opportunity Act," says Jill Nyfield, one of 14 psychologists with Saville & Holdsworth.

Saville & Holdsworth has just published an occupational-

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Bayer Profit Up By 28%

First Quarter Spurs Optimism

By Warren Giedler  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Bayer AG's first-quarter international pre-tax profit jumped 28 percent to 820 million Deutsche marks (\$252.3 million) from 636 million DM a year earlier, Hermann-Josef Strenger, the managing board chairman, said Tuesday.

Bayer is the second West German chemical group to say it will match 1984 record net profit after posting strong first quarter results. Hoechst AG made a similar announcement earlier. Bayer is the second largest West German chemical company, by 1984 sales, after BASF AG.

"We assume 1985 profits will be just as good as last year's," Mr. Strenger said. As previously reported, Bayer earned a record 1.17 billion DM in 1984, up 56 percent from the 754 million DM the year earlier. The Leverkusen-based group has also announced that it is raising its dividend on 1984 results, to 9 DM a share, from 7 DM.

Mr. Strenger declined to provide a precise profit forecast for the year. He cautioned that a slowdown in the U.S. economy and erratic changes on the foreign exchange market present certain risks.

World group revenue rose 11.1 percent to 12.04 billion DM from 10.84 billion DM, with sales in North America and South America posting the strongest gains, Mr. Strenger said. The North American sales were aided by the strong dollar; the South American sales benefited from strong demand for agrochemicals.

Bayer's share price fell 1.30 DM to 212.22 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Tuesday. The drop, analysts said, reflected market wariness of those companies whose earnings are strongly affected by the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, which has become increasingly erratic.

An analyst at Commerzbank AG said he expects higher 1985 earnings for Bayer and its two chief domestic rivals, Hoechst and BASF AG. BASF reports first quarter results later this week.

Saudi Arabia to Defend Oil Price, Yamani Says

United Press International

KUWAIT — Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said in an interview published Tuesday that his country would defend present oil prices but would demand for oil had reached its lowest level.

"Saudi Arabia and OPEC as a whole will do their best so as to prevent a further drop in oil prices," Sheikh Yamani told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Wakeel.

He said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was determined to preserve the present price structure even though demand for oil dropped so far.

He added that "maintaining the current oil prices will not require Saudi Arabia and other OPEC member-states to further reduce OPEC's current ceiling of 16 million barrels per day."

West Germany Reports Drop In New Orders

Reuters

BONN — The West German economy showed few signs of recovery in March after a bleak start in 1985 because of severe winter weather, according to government statistics released Tuesday.

The Economics Ministry said preliminary figures for March showed that new orders for manufacturing industry, an indicator of future output, fell 2.8 percent from February.

News of the drop in orders, which took into account seasonal factors, followed a government announcement on Monday that industrial output was the same in March as it was in February.

But economists said expansion should soon pick up and reach at least 2.5 percent for 1985 as forecast by the government, banks and research institutes.



Dambar P. Dhungel, director of the Securities Exchange Center of Nepal, points to a blackboard containing a list of the companies whose shares are traded.

Nepal's Fledgling Stock Exchange

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

KATMANDU, Nepal — It is not easy to run a stock exchange in one of the world's poorest countries.

There are no computers, ticker tapes or video terminals to speed the stock transactions, for example. The telephones go dead constantly. And when someone wants to buy, employees of the stock exchange occasionally have to go knock on doors to find someone to sell.

Yet the Securities Exchange Center of Nepal has been doing a brisk business since it opened its doors to stock transactions five months ago.

Its success is considered by many to be a symbol of a trend toward free-market capitalism in the developing world, where for years planners have relied on the government as the engine of economic growth.

"The volume and turnover and impact of the exchange may be small," said Leon J. Weil, the U.S. ambassador to Nepal. "But it has a very

important symbolic meaning. It underscores the direction that His Majesty's government is taking in stimulating the private sector to stimulate economic growth."

Nepal, a mountain kingdom of 16 million people with an annual per capita income of \$140, would hardly seem the place where a stock exchange could flourish. Most Nepalese subsist by eking out a living on farms in the valleys and terraced hill-sides south of the Himalayan range, areas accessible only by foot.

Until recently, many of the country's biggest companies were owned and operated by the government. But last year, King Birendra began a program to have the government divest some of its shares in various companies, opening them for sale to the public.

This week, for example, shares of stock in the Nepal Industrial Development Corp. went on sale for the first time. The government-owned corporation has invested in hotel construction, cement-

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

SEC Investigates Share Trading of Pickens Targets

By Fred R. Bleakley  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is conducting a broad investigation into possible insider trading involving virtually all of the takeover targets of T. Boone Pickens, chairman of the Mesa Petroleum Co., a recent court document discloses.

The investigation is in addition to a narrower SEC investigation of trading in shares of the Unocal Corp., Mr. Pickens' current target. Mesa disclosed that investigation last week.

The broader inquiry suggests that the agency is trying to determine whether someone who knew of Mr. Pickens' plans tipped off others before the plans were made public.

The investigation came to light in a decision issued in April by a federal district court in Amarillo, Texas, where Mesa is based. The decision granted the SEC's request to see depositions taken last December from friends and associates of Mr. Pickens. The depositions were for a civil suit that has been dropped.

In its 15-page decision, the court said the SEC issued a formal order of investigation on Jan. 28, 1985, "in the matter of certain trading in securities of Phillips Petroleum and other issuers."

The other issuers under investigation include General American Oil Co., Cities Service Co., Superior Oil Co. and Gulf Oil Corp., all of which along with Phillips have been targets of Mr. Pickens, the court said. Shortly before the an-

nouncements of tender offers or proposed tender offers, the volume and price of both the common stock and the call options of those securities "increased significantly," the SEC found.

As is customary, the SEC would neither confirm nor deny whether an investigation was under way. Mr. Pickens said Monday that the investigation was "ridiculous." He added, "I've never tipped anybody on anything." He said that whenever someone asked about his specific intentions he said: "Both of us could go to jail for talking about that. Would you like to go to jail?"

Sources close to the commission said that its interest was aroused by the filing of a civil suit last December by Phillips Petroleum that contended that Mr. Pickens "has unlawfully... engaged in the practice of tipping friends, fellow officers of Mesa and fellow members of the Amarillo Country Club of his various plans to acquire stock of major oil companies."

Depositions were taken just before Mr. Pickens and Phillips agreed on the company's repurchase of the shares he had acquired.

Dollar Slides In U.S., Europe

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar retreated sharply Tuesday in U.S. and European trading, ending a recent rally. Dealers blamed continued speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve would lower the discount rate.

In New York, the pound closed at \$1.2220, up from \$1.2083 on Monday. The dollar ended at 3.1680 DM, down from 3.24; at 2.6680 Swiss francs, down from 2.718; and at 9.6425 French francs, down from 9.8375.

In London, the pound ended at \$1.2185, up from \$1.2083 at the previous close on Friday. The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 3.196 DM, down from 3.249 on Monday; at 9.724 French francs in Paris, down from 9.9115; and at 2.63 Swiss francs in Zurich, down from 2.7225.

EC Simplifies Its Rules on Technical Standards

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community ministers agreed Tuesday on new rules aimed at creating simpler and quicker common technical standards for manufactured products.

The accord was hailed by diplomats as a major step toward the free flow of goods in a truly common European market.

The ministers, responsible for the community's internal market, adopted a proposal by its executive committee that will enable products to be freely traded within the

community if they meet minimum safety requirements.

In deciding whether national norms should apply throughout the community during a transitional period, the commission will be guided by a consultative committee of national experts, diplomats said.

This simplified system replaces the current procedure under which ministers took up to 12 days to agree on some of the 177 directives already in force, with the result that these were often overtaken by technical developments.

Denmark, which had originally

insisted that new standards could only be adopted unanimously, finally agreed to a qualified majority voting system, the diplomats said.

They said the new regulation would not only speed up the introduction of community-wide norms and standards but also improve trade conditions within the bloc and help companies in one member state to tender for contracts in another.

France's Minister for European Affairs, Catherine Lamirere, was quoted by diplomats as saying that ministers wanted a European solu-

tion rather than national norms in the future.

West German diplomats said the agreement would resolve a long-standing dispute with France on whether West German industry norms (so-called DIN norms) should apply to goods entering West Germany.

"A new European norm certainly will replace our DIN norm when necessary but the new procedure is also fully in line with our safety rules," a senior West German diplomat said.

Currency Rates

Lois Interbank rates on May 7, excluding fees.  
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt and Milan, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	Sp	Yen
Amsterdam	3.602	3.349	112.36	37.265	0.178	—	—	1.629	134.55
Brussels	4.022	3.775	120.63	39.282	0.182	—	—	1.629	134.55
Frankfurt	3.196	3.027	100.48	32.722	0.172	—	—	1.629	134.55
London	1.2185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	2.0220	2.029	64.38	20.19	0.085	—	—	1.629	134.55
Paris	—	9.6425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	9.724	11.703	3.043	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	264.075	300.40	78.64	25.81	12.45	—	—	1.629	134.55
Zurich	2.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 SDR	1.7071	0.8227	2.2791	0.8294	1.4213	2.2298	44.9294	1.6859	177.15
1 ECU	0.7942	0.4124	1.231	0.4124	0.7276	2.3257	47.7276	2.3257	249.52

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	Sp	Yen
1 SDR	1.7071	0.8227	2.2791	0.8294	1.4213	2.2298	44.9294	1.6859	177.15
1 ECU	0.7942	0.4124	1.231	0.4124	0.7276	2.3257	47.7276	2.3257	249.52

Source: Reuters.  
(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (e) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (f) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (g) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (h) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (i) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (j) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (k) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (l) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (m) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (n) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (o) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (p) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (q) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (r) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (s) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (t) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (u) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (v) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (w) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (x) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (y) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (z) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (aa) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (ab) Amounts 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Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	52- Wks	High	Low	Close	Quote
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(Continued from Page 10)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## May 7

AD	1,231.0	1,229.0	1,264.0	1,206.0
AD	2,148.0	2,147.0	2,147.0	2,147.0
Line per metric ton	314.0	316.0	314.0	315.0
AD	316.0	315.0	314.0	314.0
AD	316.0	315.0	314.0	314.0
Line per metric ton	4,350.0	4,352.0	4,370.0	4,370.0
AD	4,351.0	4,351.0	4,350.0	4,350.0
Line per metric ton	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0
AD	510.0	510.0	510.0	510.0
Line per metric ton	9,620.0	9,620.0	9,670.0	9,670.0
AD	9,620.0	9,620.0	9,670.0	9,670.0
Line per metric ton	717.0	719.0	719.0	719.0
AD	714.0	717.0	716.0	716.0
AD	714.0	717.0	716.0	716.0

Volume: 910

**KUALA LUMPUR**  
Malaysia cont.

May  
Jun  
Jul  
Aug  
Sep  
Oct  
Nov  
Dec  
Volume: 910

**SINGAPORE**  
Singapore cont.

RSS1 May  
RSS1 Jun  
RSS1 Jul  
RSS1 Aug  
RSS1 Sep  
RSS1 Oct  
RSS1 Nov  
RSS1 Dec  
Volume: 810

**KUALA LUMPUR**  
Malaysia cont.

May  
Jun  
Jul  
Aug  
Sep  
Oct  
Nov  
Dec  
Volume: 810

RUBBER		
SHEETS		
	Prev.	Settle
100	81.0	81.0
110	81.0	81.0
120	81.0	81.0
130	81.0	81.0
140	81.0	81.0
150	81.0	81.0
160	81.0	81.0
170	81.0	81.0
180	81.0	81.0
190	81.0	81.0
200	81.0	81.0
210	81.0	81.0
220	81.0	81.0
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850	81.0	81.0
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870	81.0	81.0
880	81.0	81.0
890	81.0	81.0
900	81.0	81.0
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920	81.0	81.0
930	81.0	81.0
940	81.0	81.0
950	81.0	81.0
960	81.0	81.0
970	81.0	81.0
980	81.0	81.0
990	81.0	81.0
1000	81.0	81.0

...have committed suicide in Lebanon since the 1962 invasion, and the stress of military duty in the volatile south was partly responsible, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday.

"A preliminary investigation has shown there is definitely a certain influence, the scope of which is still unclear to me," he said on state radio. Mr. Rabin disclosed in the Knesset on Monday that 12 soldiers killed themselves in Lebanon in 1962 and 1963 while nine committed suicide last year.

**Boys Missing in Sea Off U.K.**

*The Associated Press*

**PENZANCE, England** — Four boys are missing after a wave swept 11-year-olds into the sea Monday night from rocks at Land's End. The search is continuing.

**If you**



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Uniroyal Agrees to Buyout

The Associated Press

MIDDLEBURY, Conn. — Uniroyal Inc. and Clayton & Dubilier Inc. have agreed to merge in a leveraged cash buyout worth \$746 million that would essentially make Uniroyal a private company.

In a joint statement Monday, the two companies also announced that they had reached agreement with Carl C. Icahn, a financier, to bid an unfriendly takeover bid against Uniroyal, the fifth largest U.S. tire company.

In the agreement, Uniroyal said it would pay Mr. Icahn \$5.9 million and a bid by his Robin Acquisition Corp., which had sought to acquire 18 million shares of Uniroyal common stock.

"The parties also agreed to dismiss without prejudice the pending litigation in New Jersey state superior court relating to the validity of

proxies in the recently enacted amendments to Uniroyal's charter," the statement said.

Mr. Icahn had also agreed to offer Uniroyal a right of first refusal on any stock that he or "Icahn entities" proposed to sell.

Meanwhile, Uniroyal and affiliates of Clayton & Dubilier said the leveraged cash buyout would be for \$22 a share of common stock. Uniroyal at present has 33.9 million shares of common stock outstanding, making the transaction worth \$745.8 million.

The tender offer, which is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 1985, expires on Nov. 6, 1985, the statement said.

Clayton & Dubilier is a private investment company that specializes in buyouts involving management participation.

In a leveraged buyout, a group, usually management, takes a public

company private by buying control with borrowed money to be repaid from anticipated future revenue of the company.

The statement said Uniroyal's board had unanimously approved the merger agreement. Approval was still required by Uniroyal stockholders. The agreement was also contingent upon meeting applicable laws and regulations and upon the completion of financing.

The statement said Clayton & Dubilier and Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. had agreed to arrange all financing for the transaction.

Larry Clark, a Uniroyal spokesman, said the merger essentially made Uniroyal a private company because following a successful tender offer there would be no common shares of stock outstanding. However, existing publicly held preferred shares were expected to remain public domain, the statement said.

Joseph P. Flannery, Uniroyal chairman, president and chief executive officer, planned to participate as an investor in the merger and would remain as head of Uniroyal, the statement said.

## Murdoch Could Be Planning New TV Network, Analysts Say

By Parti Dornm

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch and his partner, Marvin Davis, may be laying the groundwork for a fourth U.S. television network with their proposed \$2-billion purchase of seven big-city stations on Metromedia, analysts said Tuesday.

Television broadcasting in the United States is currently dominated by three privately owned networks, ABC, CBS and NBC.

Wall Street investment analysts said the Murdoch-Davis agreement announced Monday could steer the Metromedia broadcast operation toward network programming.

"We see the germ, at least the embryo, of a part-time fourth network operation," said John Reilly, an analyst with stockbroker Drexel Burnham Lambert.

The transaction, which would require Mr. Murdoch to obtain U.S. citizenship, was his second major media coup this year.

In March he took a 50-percent stake in Mr. Davis' Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. It gave Mr. Murdoch access to one of the biggest U.S. film libraries, a key asset for his cable television ventures.

Mr. Reilly said any move by the partners toward building a fourth network would take several years, since the Metromedia stations were locked into contracts for syndicated programs.

Mr. Murdoch's News America group already owns satellite communications facilities bought as

part of an earlier plan, now abandoned, for the U.S. direct-broadcasting-by-satellite market.

Analysts said these interests could provide the framework for a new type of national network operating in a market between the three majors and local independent television stations.

As part of the agreement with Metromedia, a new company formed by Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Davis would own stations in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, Dallas and Houston.

The sale requires the blessing of the Federal Communications Commission, whose rules prohibit television stations being owned by non-U.S. citizens or by persons who own a newspaper in the same city.

**Australian Interests**

Under Australian law, Mr. Murdoch could lose his Australian television interests if he takes U.S. citizenship. The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Sydney.

But the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, which regulates radio and television licenses, said Tuesday it would take no immediate action against Mr. Murdoch. "As no change has taken place to date in the citizenship of Mr. Murdoch, no action is warranted at this stage by the tribunal," the agency said.

Only Australian citizens are allowed to hold television licenses and dual citizenship is not permitted in Australia. Mr. Murdoch has two stations in Australia, in Sydney and Melbourne.

## Midland Bank May Take Full Montagu Control

Reuters

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC is holding talks that could bring it full control of its 60-percent held merchant banking subsidiary, Samuel Montagu & Co., banking sources said Tuesday.

At the same time, Acta Life & Casualty Co., holder of the remaining 40 percent of Montagu, would take on all or most of the ownership of Montagu's investment management division, the sources reported. The swap may be achieved without a large amount of cash changing hands, they added.

Separately, it was announced that Midland's perpetual floating-rate notes, issued Tuesday, will rank as primary capital under the new Bank of England guidelines.

Montagu, the lead manager, said the \$500-million issue, which pays 1/4 percent above six-month London interbank offered rate with a minimum coupon of 5 percent for the first 10 years, has total fees of 45 basis points, with a 40-basis-point selling concession and combined management and underwriting fees of 25 basis points.

## Marks &amp; Spencer Net Rose 8.6% in '85

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Marks & Spencer PLC, Britain's largest retailer, reported Tuesday a modest 8.6-percent increase in pretax profit for the year ended March 31, partly reflecting tougher competition in women's and children's clothing.

Responding to that competition, the company said it planned to increase its capital spending in Britain to £220 million (\$260 million) in the current fiscal year and £260 million next year from last year's £143 million.

Marks & Spencer said pretax profit rose to £303.4 million from £279.3 million a year earlier. Net profit increased 8.8 percent to £181.1 million, or 6.3 pence a share, from £166.4 million, or 6.3 pence a share. Sales grew 12 percent to £2.21 billion from £2.07 billion.

The profit was toward the lower end of expectations, and Marks & Spencer shares closed on the London Stock Exchange at 134 pence, down 2 pence.

The spending is planned for such areas as expansion of shopping space, refurbishing and a charge-card operation introduced five weeks ago. As a result of the higher spending, the company estimated that its borrowings will rise to 20 percent of equity over the next few years from near zero at present. That would imply net borrowings of around £250 million.

Though modest, the borrowing would be a departure for the company, which has not had significant debt since the 1960s. Under Lord Rayner, who succeeded Lord Sieff as chairman last summer, the company has adopted a somewhat more aggressive approach to competing with such high-flying opponents as Burton Group PLC and J. Hephworth & Son PLC, whose trendy Next stores have dented Marks & Spencer's sales of women's clothing.

Analysis says the new management puts more emphasis on mar-

keting and research than did Lord Sieff, who tended to follow his instincts.

"They're looking at a lot more options," said John Hatherly of Capel-Cure Myers. "They're a lot more flexible." He said it was too early to judge such experiments as edge-of-town sites, flashier store design and mail-order sales.

The total dividend rose to 3.4 pence a share from 3.125 pence.

British operations accounted for 95 percent of pretax profit, and the rest came from Canada and continental Europe.

## U.K. Plans to Sell British Gas Corp.

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government announced plans Tuesday to sell the British Gas Corp., the country's most profitable state-owned industry, as part of its program to transfer government-held sectors of the economy into private hands.

Energy Secretary Peter Walker told Parliament the sale would take place "at the earliest opportunity," but he set no date. Market experts put a value of at least \$7.2 billion on the sale.

Mr. Walker said shares in the corporation would be offered to employees and the general public, with clauses to prevent the new

company from coming under foreign control.

With profits of \$1.2 billion in the latest year, British Gas is seen as a bonanza for the stock market.

It will join the British Telecom communications giant, Jaguar autos and Britoil, the gas and oil prospecting company, in going private under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's program of rolling back state ownership of British industry and services.

The opposition Labor Party, which launched nationalization when it won the 1945 general election, attacked the plans. Labor's energy spokesman, Stan Orme, contended that privatization of British Gas would only create "a massive new private monopoly."

## Hilton Reports Anti-Takeover Steps Approved

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Hilton Hotels Corp. says it has apparently succeeded by a comfortable margin in getting shareholder approval of several anti-takeover measures at its annual meeting.

Passage of the measures will make it virtually impossible for Golden Nugget, which Hilton had considered an unfriendly potential acquirer, to pursue moves that could result in its taking control of Hilton.

The anti-takeover measures require a 75-percent vote of Hilton's stockholders to approve a merger with anyone owning more than 10 percent of its stock or to remove directors.

Hilton management's success, announced on Monday, was foreshadowed last week when a Los Angeles County probate judge refused a California attorney general's petition to bar the voting of a 27.4 percent block of Hilton stock in favor of the proposals.

After the estate executor had turned down Golden Nugget's offer of \$72 a share or \$488 million for the block last month, Golden Nugget continued to fight the measures.

## COMPANY NOTES

**British Telecommunications PLC** said it has agreed in principle to buy CTG Inc. of Canada, a telephone-interconnect company, for about 20 million Canadian dollars (\$14.5 million).

**Eagle Computer Inc.** of Garden Grove, California, said it has reached an agreement under which Accoco Electronics Co. Ltd. of Seoul will manufacture computers for Eagle.

**Elders Ltd.** of Australia said it was planning to raise 100 million Australian dollars (\$65.5 million) through an issue of one preference share for each three ordinary shares or each two options held, with the capital to be used for group development.

**International Thomson Organization Inc.** of Canada said it has acquired Gale Research Co., a Detroit-based publisher, for \$66 million.

**Home Savings of America**, the second-largest U.S. savings and loan association, has agreed to acquire four of the 70 S&Ls in Ohio that were closed in March during a deposit run on some of the state's

privately insured savings institutions.

**Hong Kong Land Co. Ltd.** said its rights issue of 151.9 million preference shares at 5.10 Hong Kong dollars (66 cents) each was 40 times oversubscribed, with trading in the shares to begin May 15. HK Land's ordinary shares closed five cents off at 5.75 dollars Tuesday.

**RCA Corp.'s president**, Robert R. Frederick, told stockholders he sees good growth potential for its Hertz car rental unit despite the fact that profits in the first quarter were depressed by a combination of a highly competitive domestic car rental market and lower profits from sales of used cars.

**Santos Ltd.** of Australia said it has budgeted for a 100-million-Australian-dollar (\$65.5-million) increase to 250 million dollars in earnings from operations in 1985.

**Securities Investor Protection Corp.**, a quasi-governmental U.S. corporation, said it has asked a federal judge to place Bevil, Bresler & Schulman Inc. under its trusteeship so it can liquidate the troubled securities brokerage.

**Trafalgar House PLC** said it asked Haden PLC to supply more corporate information in order to put Trafalgar on equal terms with the competing bid for Haden that was launched last week by Manugood Ltd., a management and institutional consortium.

**Trinkaus & Burkhart**, a West German merchant bank, said it has changed its corporate structure from a limited partnership to a company with general partners in order to increase its financial flexibility and enable a planned reduction in Midland Bank PLC's stake to about 70 percent.

**Westland PLC** said in London that it has appointed Goldman Sachs & Co., the investment bankers, to advise the company following a recent takeover bid by Bristol Rotorcraft Ltd.

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## Avis de convocation

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire qui aura lieu le 17 mai 1985 à 11.00 heures dans les bureaux de la Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

## Ordre du jour

1. Examen des rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
2. Approbation du bilan et des comptes de résultat au 31 décembre 1984.
3. Affectation de ces résultats.
4. Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes pour l'année écoulée.
5. Approbation de la cooptation aux postes d'Administrateurs de Messieurs Jacques de Froissard de Broissia et Christian Lecointe.

Le Conseil d'Administration



## If you still believe in me, save me.

For nearly a hundred years, the Statue of Liberty has been America's most powerful symbol of freedom and hope. Today the corrosive action of almost a century of weather and pollution has eaten away at the iron framework, etched holes in the copper exterior.

Less than a mile away, on Ellis Island where the ancestors of nearly half of all Americans first stepped onto American soil, the Great Hall of the Immigration Center is a hollow ruin. Rooms are vandalized, walls crumbling in decay.

Inspiring plans have been developed to restore the Statue and to create at Ellis Island a living monument to the ethnic diversity of this country of immigrants. But unless restoration is begun now, these two national treasures could be closed at the very time we celebrate their hundredth anniversaries. The 230 million dollars needed to carry out the work is needed now.

All of the money must come from private donations; the federal government is not raising the funds. The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission appointed by President Reagan is asking every American to contribute. The torch of liberty is everyone's to cherish.

Could we hold up our heads as Americans if we allowed the time to come when she can no longer hold up hers?

You can keep the torch of liberty burning bright. Send your tax-deductible contribution to The Lady, Box 1986, N.Y.C. 10018. Or call, toll free, 1-800-USA-LADY.

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Société Générale







**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

**May 7**

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

**SAS**  
The Businessman's Airline

CPKIND:SA



**Tuesday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

*via The Associated Press*

15 Month	High	Low	Stock	DN	YM	FE	Oil	Gold	Crude
7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0

15 Month	High	Low	Stock	DN	YM	FE	Oil	Gold	Crude
7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0
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15 Month	High	Low	Stock	DN	YM	FE	Oil	Gold	Crude
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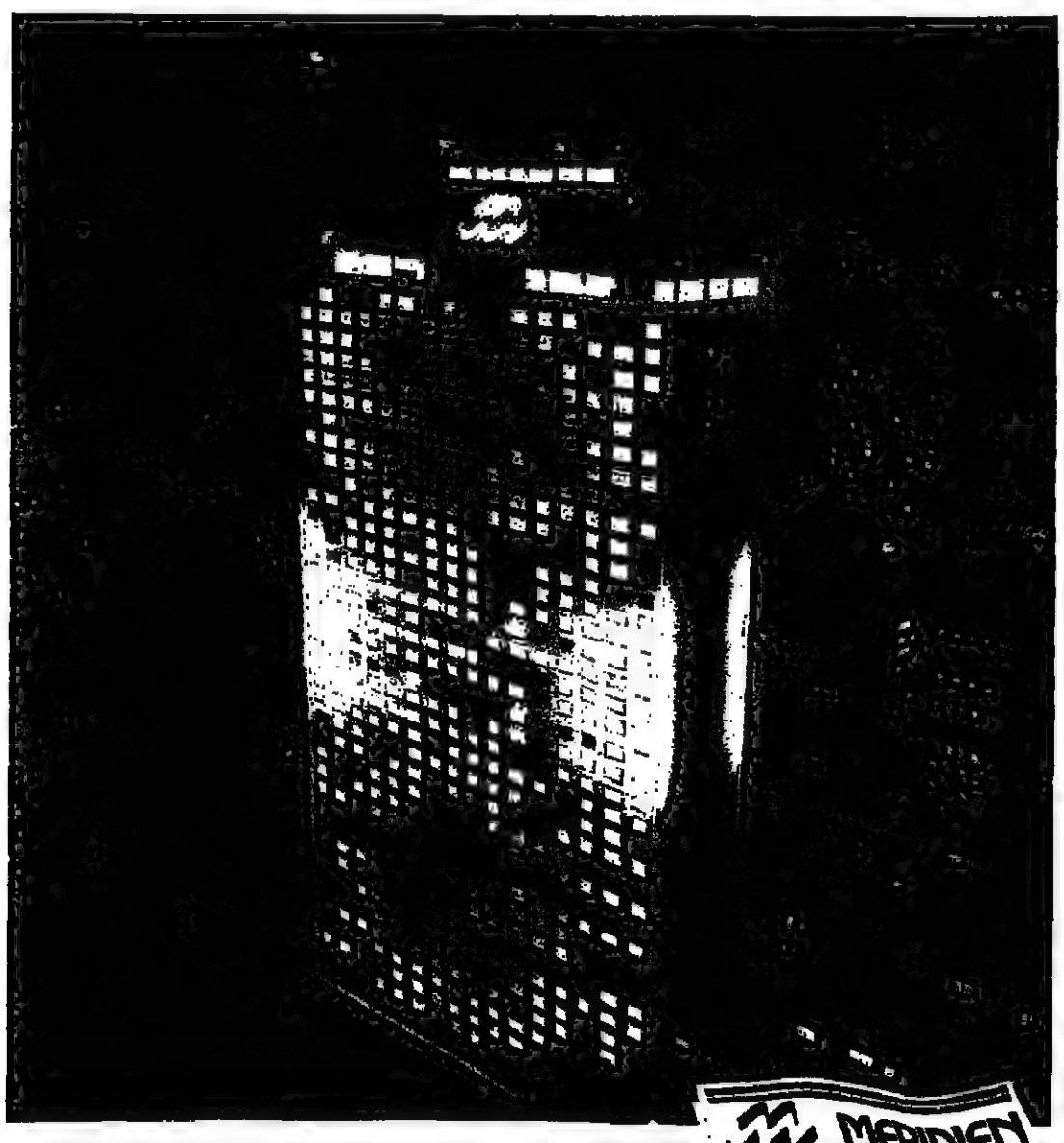
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7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/14	274	274	ADP	0	0	0	0	0	0

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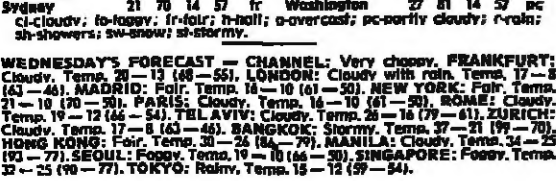
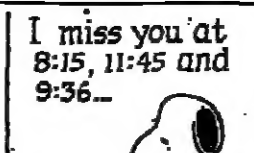
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COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES  
FERROVIAIRES  
COMPTON GENERAL  
D'ÉLECTRICITÉ (GCE)  
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE DES  
EAUX  
COMPAGNIE LA HENIN  
CREDIT AGRICOLE  
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE  
FRANCE (CCF)  
CREDIT DU NORD  
CREDIT NATIONAL  
CROUZET  
DARTY  
DUMAZ  
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USINOR  
UTA  
VALEO  
VALLOUREC









1580 Locoma	\$1298
2271 L1, LAC	\$1298
3215 Loblaw Co	\$4194
26400 MHCC	\$1814
95799 Melon H X	240
	\$1298

12% - 1/2 Industries Index:	1950	1955
	105.00	109.14

GHH	150.80	151.50	Hiveld Steel	3773	2623	Six Chimneys	474
Harpenier	320	221	Kloof	390	390	Sun Alliance	446
HochHof	470	475	Medbank	7450	7500	Tate and Lytle	448
Hoeschl	211.50	212.40	Pras Stern	1170	1175	Tesco	238
Hoesch	109	109.30	Rusolat	3600	3550	Thorn EMI	439
				1640	1625	T.J. Group	244

477	Inchcape	2.62	2.63
444	Mpl Banking	4	5.90
451	OCBC	8.85	8.85
240	QUB	3.54	3.54
457	Overseas Union	2.72	N.D.
240	Shenart-to	2.18	N.D.

1580 Locoma	\$1298
2271 L1, LAC	\$1298
3215 Loblaw Co	\$4194
26400 MHCC	\$1814
95799 Melon H X	240
	\$1298

%	72%		Total Sales: 2,495,306 shares	53%	38%	38% + 1%
%	12%	- %	Industrials Index:	Class	Previous	
				108.86	109.14	



## SPORTS

## Thomas Still the Pistons' Drive

By Anthony Cotton

Washington Post Service

DETROIT — It was the day after the Detroit Pistons beat defending champion Boston, 125-117, in Game 3 of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference semifinals. It should have been a relatively happy time for Isiah Thomas. The Pistons guard had 26 points and 16 assists (and he would go on to rack up 21 points and 10 rebounds in Sunday's series-tying victory).

But in front of his locker after an afternoon practice, his only trace of emotion was a scowl. Only after the media horde had departed does Thomas relax.

"The press has a job to do and I understand that," he said. "But it seems like if you're not saying anything controversial, not getting into a words war, they don't want to hear it. They walk away and act like I'm not helping them. I guess it's their problem."

As recently as last season, he might have assumed the fault was his. The first-round 1983 choice from Indiana remains one of the league's most chameleon players, but his demeanor on Friday was part of an ongoing transformation. "I'm pretty sure it's there," he said. "I'm not one to sit back and analyze myself, but I guess I'm developing as a person."

That comes from an all-star who plays the focal-point position on most NBA teams. It's not

Thomas, who turned 24 last week, has become his own person. He's no longer "Pocket Magic," a slightly belittling reference to Ervin Johnson of the Los Angeles Lakers, another all-star who also happens to be Thomas's best friend.

These days, he's simply Isiah Thomas, basketball player. Looking at the numbers, that's no bad thing to be. An all-star in each of his NBA campaigns, Thomas averaged 21 points a game and set a league record for assists (1,123) in the 1984-85 regular season. In the playoffs, his scoring has increased to 23.9 points; he's averaging 13 assists a game and is shooting 51 percent from the field.

That Thomas's playoff stats are better, that he seems to have a grimmer aspect — and that the Pistons are in the second round of the playoffs for the first time since 1977 — aren't random coincidences. "I think up to now he's been searching for where he belonged, on the team or in the league," says center Bill Laimbeer. "Now it's just established that he's a great player. He's the authoritative figure on our team. What he says is the final word on how things will go for us."

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that way with Detroit, which used to give Coach Chuck Daly pause for concern. "It's a bit strange being so dependent on a 6-foot-1 (1.83-meter) guard, but obviously Isiah is an outstanding player," Daly said. "There's a big load placed on you with any success, but in the time I've been here Isiah's only become more mature, his concentration level is consistently higher."

"The decisions he makes are the best thing for our club." Sometimes Thomas's decisions involve immediate, hands-on action. In a game dominated by behemoths, it may be his diminutive stature that creates such a stir when moments occur. The ultimate came in the fifth game of last season's first-round playoff; New York won, but not before Thomas forced overtime — by scoring 15 points in the fourth period's final 1:57. "There are times," said Daly, "when he feels he can go one-on-five and no one will stop him."

Thomas no longer tries to fathom such incandescent moments. "The game isn't that complicated. All I'm doing is playing the ball," he said. "People ask me to break things down, to describe the science of passing. Man, by the time you'd try to stop and think about all that, the play's over."

Some teammates say Thomas's greatest contributions come away from the basketball, and he indeed may be proudest of his leadership qualities. In Thursday's Game 3, on Boston's first possession after Robert Parish leveled Laimbeer with an elbow, Thomas took Larry Bird out of a shot with a forearm to the head.

"If one of my guys is fighting or needs help, then I've gotta be there. If I'm with you, I'm with you all the way," he said. "I'm not gonna sit around and wait. Even if I get beat up, at least I can say, 'You got a black eye. I got a black eye, but we were there.' That's a lot different than, 'Man, you really got messed up.'"

Thomas knows there are more subtle forms of leadership as well. "To make everyone on the team happy, I think that's really my job, to keep them away from problems off the court and on. Chuck may yell at a guy during practice. I'll go to the guy and say, 'He's telling you right — just don't take it personally because he's yelling.'"

Thomas is able to impart such advice now because he's taken it to heart himself. "If they still want to think of me as a little Magic, that's O.K. It doesn't bother me. I'm very comfortable with myself. I respect myself."



Thomas, passing the ball past Boston's Dennis Johnson.

## UEFA: Season of Inconsistency

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The season's curbs are coming down to roost.

Between now and the end of May, the grand finales of European club soccer will be tinged with ridicule. Two of the three major competitions — the UEFA Cup final's first leg this Wednesday and the Cup Winners' Cup final a week later — involve teams which, in common justice, could not both be there.

Rapid Vienna reached this stage in the Cup Winners' Cup because UEFA ruled that a missile thrown

ing minutes a man short, later made full use of a replacement, although that reduced later options.

The cynics say that UEFA, having repeatedly threatened to force British clubs to curb "the English disease" of hooliganism, has one law for Celtic, another for the mighty Real Madrid.

Nonetheless, tears for Inter might not fill a Milanese fountain. The Italian media berated the club for its depressingly defensive approach to the second leg. And some remembered 1971.

In that year, Inter persuaded UEFA to replay a European cup match it lost, 7-1, in Mönchengladbach because Roberto Boninsegna had been laid out by a Coca-Cola can. Inter drew the replay and advanced, and only last year Sandro Mazzola, who had passed the can to the 1971 referee, confessed that his was full and the one that struck Boninsegna had been empty.

So Madrid, after its worst home season in three decades and forcing the resignations of its president and coach, suddenly stands on the brink of yet more European glory. Coach Amadeo Amaro, after inheriting badly from Alfredo Di Stefano and trying perhaps to push youth too far, watched as a spectator two veterans pulled Real Madrid against Inter.

Midfielder Michel Gonzalez struck the winner, but the old warhorse Carlos Santillana had scored twice and Uli Stielicke made a goal-line clearance.

Both were second-leg matches, and both Rapid and Inter were losing substantial leads when they had a player allegedly struck down. Rapid had already forfeited its 3-1 advantage, and its players were visibly inciting riotous behavior with all manner of blatant bodily assault.

Two bottles landed near the goal-mouth; one, Rapid claimed, caused the slight but apparently concussive snick on defender Rendi Weinbofer's brow. Videotape replays disproved the bottle theory, so Rapid's club doctor testified that something else, possibly a coin, caused a wound requiring two stitches.

UEFA cashed in — fixing the Austrians 30,000 Swiss francs (about \$11,000) for "especially incorrect conduct of its team" and kicking the Scots 12,000 Swiss francs for crowd misbehavior. It also ordered a neutral-ground replay, which, after horrendous assaults by drunken spectators on two Rapid players, reversed the result.

This column suggested then that such a precedent was an open invitation to teams or supporters to pervert losing situations. The Real Madrid-Inter semifinal may or may not have been a direct repercussion.

Thanks to an early Madrid goal, Inter's 2-0 home lead was waning when, in the 31st minute, Milan center-back Giuseppe Bergomi fell, never to return. After the 3-0 defeat, Inter of course protested, of course produced a doctor's evidence and the offending weapon — a glass marble, handed to a press photographer. UEFA was happy to fine Madrid 30,000 Swiss francs (against \$740,000 in match receipts), but refused Inter a replay.

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Santillana, 33, played because Emilio Butragueno had not recovered from a kicking in Milan; Stielicke defied predictions that his season was over because of hepatitis. The old rose, the sick walked and Madrid, for the third time this European campaign, reversed losses that appeared terminal.

Madrid is also away Wednesday, to Videoton — the electronics company team of the ancient Hungarian town of Szekesfehervar. Videoton competes with Real for the Houdini award for escapology.

It scores late, often from defensive positions. It is happy to hang in for a penalty shoot-out. It relies heavily on goalie Peter Diszil, on the rhythm set by Ferenc Csongradi, the tricky wingplay of Lajos Majer, the sometimes stunning finish from Jozsef Szabo.

Just how the Hungarians will react to 110,000 Spaniards at the return leg in the Santiago Bernabeu — or to the more brutal side of Madrid's game — we shall see. But nobody is immune to this age of violence.

Brazil, rehearsing for next month's World Cup qualifiers, has won twice in a week against Uruguay and Argentina, but descended to unseemly brawls with the erratic winger Eder among those sent off.

In Asia, same game, same tensions, slightly different aggravation.

In Hong Kong, one player was taken to a hospital, and several others treated on the spot, when



Inter's Giuseppe Bergomi, felled in a UEFA Cup semifinal.

Kung Fu fighting erupted between Seiko of Hong Kong and Liaoning of China in an Asian Super Club qualifying match. After an unscheduled 15-minute martial arts display that left players writhing on the ground, Seiko completed its 2-1 victory.

There will, alas, be no resumption of World Cup duty for Lebanon. A week ago, this column paid tribute to that country's pluck in sending a team of able-bodied men

out of civil war to play for honor abroad. Alas, unknown to me the Lebanese withdrawal had reached FIFA. It is unable to fulfill its fixtures; it retires hurt at 4 matches played, 4 matches lost, 2 goals scored and 22 conceded.

It was still something of a triumph that the Lebanese competed at all, if ultimately an unreal effort. Why the rest of us turn sports grounds into battlefields is harder to understand.

## VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

## One Vote for Triple-Jeopardy Romance

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Every time I think about whether Spend A Buck ought to go to the Preakness on May 18 and try for the Triple Crown, or to the May 27 Jersey Derby and try for the golden egg, I see myself on the set of "Let's Make A Deal," dressed up as a pan

pizza, listening to Monty Hall as he offers me my choice.

"Now Tony, you've already won the speedboat, the water bed, the five-piece living room set, a year's supply of whole milk, \$750,000 worth of gold and all the land west

of Pittsburgh. You can keep that. Or you can trade it for what's behind curtain No. 3."

I'd like to think it'd be a piece of cake.

I mean, what's the worst that could happen? They'll open up the curtain and there'll be a live goat standing there. Big deal.

"Monty, baby, open the drapes." Live the fantasy, right?

Obviously it's easy for me to sit back and tell the owners of Spend A Buck where to race next. It's not my horse, and it's not my money. But if it were, I'd like to think I'd go

for the glory. I'd run him in the Preakness.

I know next to nothing about horse racing. Like many, I plug in for the Kentucky Derby, memorize the winner's name and then follow his progress for as long as he stays alive in the Triple Crown. But I do know that if you win the Kentucky Derby you also have to win the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes to win the triple, and I know that only 11 horses in history have won it; three in my lifetime — Secretariat, Seattle Slew and Affirmed. Every great horse didn't win the Triple Crown, but every one that did win was a great one.

I have no idea who ever won the Jersey Derby.

I know there's a load of money involved. Spend A Buck would get \$600,000 for winning the Jersey Derby and a bonus of \$2 million for having already won two stakes at Garden State — the Cherry Hill Mile and the Garden State Stakes — plus the Kentucky Derby. In less than two minutes Spend A Buck can earn \$2.6 million for his owners. Think about it. They are.

Said Dennis Diaz, right after winning Saturday's Kentucky Derby: "Sometimes I think this business of making studs has gotten out of hand. We're in the business of winning purses, too. . . . We will have a \$2.6 million payday by winning the Jersey Derby — that's the biggest payday in the history of racing. By God, don't let anybody think we don't want that." Spend A Buck would get about \$350,000 for winning the Preakness.

Who knows? Someday down the road, maybe the traditional Triple Crown lineup will be changed, and the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes will be replaced by the Jersey Derby and the Breeders' Cup. Maybe there won't even be a Triple Crown. Maybe every guy with a state-of-the-art car phone and four blocks of downtown real estate will put up a \$7 million purse and get on the bandwagon. Instant tradition: Have money, seek class.

But for now the stature and concept of the Triple Crown is pre-eminent. This triple is the only one out there.

Clearly, there's no guarantee that Spend A Buck would win all three races. And you could probably make the case that if Spend A Buck were to lose either the Preakness or Belmont, his stud value would be substantially decreased. If owner Diaz was able to buy him for \$12,500, how good could his bloodlines be in the first place? The smart money would probably say to run him in the Jersey Derby — on a track he loves and against a weak field — and forget about chasing a historically improbable triple. Take the money and run.

But because it's so public, this isn't an ordinary business decision. If Dennis and Linda Diaz decide to run Spend A Buck in the Preakness, every racing fan — even we casual ones — would stand up and cheer a victory for tradition and for romance.

I don't care too much for money. Money can't buy me love. Take the curtain.



Groom Mary Ann Hale and Spend A Buck after the Derby.

## SCOREBOARD

## Transition

## Baseball

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

11) TSBURGH—Activated Tim Foll, short- stop, from the disabled list. Sent Rafael Bel- lard, shortstop, to Hawaii of the Pacific	10 catch. LOC
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## West Division

**TORONTO**—Signed Lament Meacham, Merbeck, and Franklin King, defensive

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

back; Carl Aikens and Edward Lee, wide receivers; James Gross and Ron Ziolkowski, linebackers; Eric Smith, defensive back.

## West Division

Wilson, linebacker; Randy Voelker,	U.S.
ard; Larry Stephenson, quarterback; By-	Name
on, running back; Chris Smith, punter; Mike	U.S.

## Monday's Line Scores

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

...rien, defensive lineman; Mark Brandon, the McCashland, defensive backs, and Dirk ...son and Dodge Schwartzburg, kickers.

## Baseball Roundup

a pulled hamstring and a thigh injury, the Cardinal outfielder has hit in seven of eight games with six stolen bases and six runs scored.

Meanwhile, Cardinal rookie Vince Coleman stole two bases, increasing his major league-leading total to 19.

St. Louis, which stole five bases on the night, combined speed and

## College

## California

THEY'RE named Bob Thomas assistant men's basketball coach.

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON—Gave Tom Green, basketball coach, a three-year contract extension.

IONIA—Named Harold Crocker football coach.

LOCK HAVEN—Named Kurt Konek men's basketball coach.

MINNESOTA STATE—Announced the retirement of Ernie Duerksen, athletic director, effective July 1.

PRINCETON—Named Chuck Yrissoy director of athletic communications.

TENNESSEE WESLEYAN—Named Ken Harvey football coach.

ANNOUNCED—Announced that Kenneth G. Gorman, commissioner, will retire effective June 1986.

VIRGINIA—Signed George Walsh, football coach, and Terry Halton, basketball coach, to 10-year contracts.

U.S. AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOC.—Named Lee Rose of South Florida coach of the U.S. team for the World University Games.

## PGA Leaders

Statistical leaders in the Professional Golfers' Association tour through the Tournament of Champions.

## EARNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5
Curtis Strange	\$397,315				
Colin Montgomerie	\$350,000				
Bernhard Langer	\$325,000				
Mark O'Meara	\$225,000				
Corey Pinner	\$225,000				
Lanny Wadkins	\$225,000				
Rory Flanagan	\$225,000				
Patrick Spivey	\$225,000				
Tom Kite	\$144,999				
Tom Watson	\$144,999				
Mark McCumber	\$144,999				
Fred Couples	\$131,100				
Mike Smith	\$131,100				
Seve Ballesteros	\$126,771				
Larry Rinker	\$125,500				

## SCORING

	1	2	3	4	5
Don Poley, 70.8; 2. Chris Storer, 70.7; 3. Larry Allen, 70.5; 4. Larry West, 70.5; 5. Colin Montgomerie, 70.4; 6. Don Poley, 70.4; 7. Chris Storer, 70.4; 8. Chris Storer, 70.4; 9. Don Poley, 70.4; 10. Don Poley, 70.4.					

## DRIVING DISTANCE

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Fred Couples, 294.3; 2. Andy Bean, 294.3; 3. Greg Norman, 294.3; 4. Bill Glasson, 294.3; 5. Mark O'Meara and Sandy Lyle, 294.3; 6. Jim Dowd, 294.3; 7. Don Poley, 294.3; 8. Greg Norman, 294.3; 9. Don Poley, 294.3; 10. Don Poley, 294.3.					

## DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Colin Montgomerie, 98.2; 2. Hale Irwin, 98.2; 3. David Edwards, 98.2; 4. Tom Kite, 98.2; 5. Tom Kite, 98.2; 6. Tom Kite, 98.2; 7. Tom Kite, 98.2; 8. Tom Kite, 98.2; 9. Tom Kite, 98.2; 10. Tom Kite, 98.2.					

## DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN GREEN

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Colin Montgomerie, 98.2; 2. Hale Irwin, 98.2; 3. David Edwards, 98.2; 4. Tom Kite, 98.2; 5. Tom Kite, 98.2; 6. Tom Kite, 98.2; 7. Tom Kite, 98.2; 8. Tom Kite, 98.2; 9. Tom Kite, 98.2; 10. Tom Kite, 98.2.					

## DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN PUTTING

**AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE**  
 d Couples, 274.1.2. Andy Bean, 274.1.3.



